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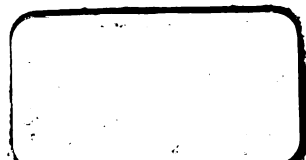
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John Peacock
1793

SELECT PAPERS

CHIEFLY RELATING TO

ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES:

PUBLISHED FROM THE

O R I G I N A L S,

IN THE POSSESSION OF

J O H N I V E S, F.R. & A.S.S.



L O N D O N :

Printed for M. HINGESTON, near Temple-Bar, in the Strand.

M.DCC.LXXIII.



TO THE HONOURABLE
H O R A C E W A L P O L E.

MY motive for addressing these Papers to you without your knowledge, and perhaps without your approbation, is the singular respect which I bear your literary accomplishments ; and the Public will credit my sincerity, when they are informed, that I have not the honor of being personally known to you. Formed upon your own plan, and animated by your example, I hope I have taken no unreasonable liberty in offering them to your patronage.

I have the honor to be,

Great-Yarmouth, - S I R,
St. George's Day,
1773.

Your most obedient Servant,

J. I V E S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE favourable acceptance which Collections of this kind have received from the Public (whose taste for their National Antiquities seems much increased) has prompted the Editor to present them with these GENUINE PAPERS from his own Collection.—The taste of Readers is various; and what may appear minute and trifling to some, is to others, at least, a matter of entertainment.—A general design of this nature, upon the plan of Peck's *Defiderata Curiosa*, properly conducted, and cheerfully supported, would be of considerable use in the Literary World. Gentlemen who are possessed of Historic Papers, Original Letters, and Genuine Memoirs, might preserve them from the iron teeth of Time, or the ruthless hand of Ignorance, in such a repository.—It is hoped these Pages will be esteemed neither an improper nor an useless Appendix to Mr. Walpole's similar design. Like his, they will be continued occasionally, varied, or dropt at pleasure.



SELECT PAPERS.

Remarks upon our English Coins, from the Norman Invasion down to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the Archbishop of York.

Archbishop Sharp's Remarks upon our Silver Coins were presented by that Prelate to Mr. Thoresby, who calls it a most accurate Treatise.—It must be acknowledged, however, that it is not without defects; but the curious Reader will observe with pleasure, that they arise only from later discoveries in this pleasing Study.—The Transcript from whence this is printed, was given by Mr. Thoresby to Mr. Le Neve.*

SECTION I.

Of the several Pieces.

FROM William I. to Edward I. there were no other pieces coined but Pennys.

Great sums (saith Stow) were paid in pounds, or marks, of silver, cut into round plates called Blanks, not stamped,

B

but

* 1721-2; January 3. It was proposed that it would be much for the honour of the kingdom, and particularly of the Society, to attempt a complete description and history of all the coins relating to Great-Britain, from the earliest times to our own.

Dr.

but delivered by weight. Henry I. (saith the same) in the 8th year of his reign, ordered the penny to be quartered by the cross, that they might easily be broken into halfpence and farthings.

Edward I. besides pennys, coined round halfpennys and farthings, and so took away the use of broken moneys. These have continued in use ever since, till that King James I. left off the use of coining silver farthings.

Edward III. in the 25th year of his reign (saith Thomas Walsingham, but in the 27th saith the Indenture in Mr. Lownds) by the advice of his Treasurer, caused a new coin to be stamped, called a groat and a half-groat; and from thence downwards, groats and twopences were coined in every reign, till King Edward VI. omitted them.

Stow saith, that some few groats of silver were coined in the 8th year of Edward I. and that the coin that Speed gives us of this King, is one of these groats; but I never saw any of them.

To
Dr. Stukeley undertook all the British Coins in Sir Hans Sloane's Collection, and elsewhere.

Mr. Holmes undertook the Saxon coins in the possession of Mr. Hill, a Counsellor.

Mr. James Hill undertook to get a description of Lord Harley's Saxon coins.

Mr. Roger Gale undertook the Roman which relate to Britain.

Mr. Samuel Gale undertook those of the Danish reigns.

Mr. President (Le Neve) undertook the English from the Conquest.

Feb. 29. Mr. President brought a letter of Sir Symonds d'Ewes, relating to a work he was upon of the English coins.

Hactenus Memorand. Societatis Antiq.

To these pieces, Henry VII. added shillings, in the 20th year of his reign; but there were but a few of them coined; I never saw but one of these shillings, and it was a very fair one. There are two more, I am told, in the hands of two curious persons at London.

The first Indenture that Mr. Lownds gives us, which mentions the coining of Testoons or shillings, bears date the 34th of Henry VIII. From that time they were never omitted, unless in the first year of Queen Mary. I have one of Henry VIII's coined before that time. To the forementioned coins Edward VI. added crowns, half-crowns, half-shillings, and threepences, but coined no groats nor half-groats. The Bishop of Norwich tells me, he has seen a crown-piece of Henry VIII. and that 'tis now in the possession of an acquaintance of his. I know not what to say to it; I never heard of one before.

Queen Mary coined shillings, fixpences, and groats, but no other pieces that I can find; all her shillings and fixpences were coined after her marriage with King Phillip. I have a coin of her's that was minted before her marriage, and the inscription on the reverse VERITAS TEMPORIS FILLIA; but it is an Irish coin, as appears by the harp, and base money.

Queen Elizabeth coined all sorts of moneys hitherto mentioned, and also three halfpenny pieces, (as is mentioned in the indenture, and of which I have one) which were never coined before; these pieces were never coined afterwards, as neither were the silver farthings. I have a small copper piece of this Queen, which I take to be half a farthing.

King James I. coined crowns, half-crowns, shillings, six-pences, twopences, pence, and halfpence, but no groats or threepences that ever I saw or heard of. I take no notice of his Scotch money, current here ever since his reign; nor of King Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth, and this King's Irish money, reserving them to another place.

S E C T. II.

Of the Fineness of our English Coins.

THE money of England was probably as fine silver, if not finer, before the standard which we call the sterling was settled here, as it has been since; that standard being brought in, as some think, not for the making our money finer, but making it harder, by the addition of a greater alloy than was used before. When this standard was first settled here, is not agreed; but this is pretty evident, that from King Edward I. till the 34th of Henry VIII. all the minters of England were obliged to make their silver money according to this standard, viz. after the rate of 11 oz. 2 dwt. in the pound fine silver, and 18 dwt. alloy.—See the several Indentures in Lownds.

In the 34th Henry VIII. the standard was changed to 10 oz. fine, and 2 oz. alloy: this was the first debasing of our coin. In the 36th of this King, the money was ordered to be made just half brass and half silver; in the next year, it was of 4 oz. fine, and 8 oz. alloy. This debasing of the
coin

coin continued in practice all the first five years of Edward VI. In the 5th year of his reign he coined silver of 3 oz. fine, and 9 oz. alloy; which was the lowest pitch that ever our moneys descended to. Upon barrells of such base money being imported hither from abroad, and found out, the people were so alarmed, that they were ready to mutiny: upon this, the next year the standard was raised almost to the old fineness, viz. to 11 oz. 1 dwt. fine, and 19 dwt. alloy: and of this standard are all our present Edwards' shillings, &c. the base ones being called in, partly then, and partly by Queen Elizabeth.

All the base money, that I have seen of Henry VIII. represents the King with a full face; and all his fine money with a half face; and on the contrary, all King Edward's base money is with a half face; and all his fine money (I speak of shillings and sixpences) with a full face.

Queen Mary's silver coins (of which I have seen none but groats) were 11 oz. fine, and 1 oz. alloy: but those of hers that bears the stile of Philip and Mary, are all of the old standard. Queen Elizabeth perfectly restored the old standard, which has ever since continued. In the 3d year of her reign, she had two mints in the Tower; whereof one was set up on purpose for the recoinage of the base money of her father and brother, which she had called in; and which continued (saith Mr. Lownds) about a year. I take it, that out of this mint, and from this base money, came those coins of Queen Elizabeth, which instead of her head,

as in her other coins, have the arms of France and England, with her name and stild, on the one side; and a portcullis and crown, with the usual legend of *Posui Deum*, &c. on the other.

Stow saith; she retained the base moneys with a new stamp. I have of this coin, both a crown, half-crown, and shilling; and I am told there are sixpences.

SECTION III.

Of the different Weight of our Coins of the same Denomination in the several Reigns, arising from the Increase of the Price, or Value of Silver.

I Take notice of this head, because, when other marks fail us, for the finding out to what reign a coin belongs, this of the weight will stand us in some stead. The old Saxon pennies were something heavier than those since the Conquest; for I have some of them, that, at this day, weigh rather more than a penny weight. From William the Conqueror (and some time before) to Edward I, our pennies were of that weight which we call the penny weight; viz. equal to 24 of our present grains; so that then a pound of silver was a pound both in weight and in tale. The raising of the value of silver, and lessening the weight of coins, in proportion, was carried on by these degrees.

28th Edward I. a pound of silver was cut into as many pieces as made 20s. and 3d. in tale.

27th Edward

27th Edward III. into as many pieces as made 25 s.; This was when his groats were first coined; upon which, as Walsingham observes, all things in England grew dearer.

9th Henry V. into as many pieces as made in tale 30 s.

1st Henry VI. a pound of silver was shorn into as many pieces as made 37 s. and 6 d. in tale.

20th Henry VII. shillings were first coined, and then a pound of silver was cut into 40 by tale.

1st Henry VIII. a pound of silver was shorn into as many pieces as made 45 s.

34th Henry VIII. into as many pieces as made 48 s. and all these pieces had silver.

3d Edward VI. into as many pieces as made 72 s. in tale.

6th Edward VI. into 60 s. and thus continued to the latter end of Queen Elizabeth.

43d Eliz. a pound of silver was coined into as many pieces as made 63 s. And thus the coin of England has stood ever since.

According to this account, taken from the indentures of the Mint as given us by Mr. Lowndes, the weight of the penny, and of the groat, in the several reigns, from the 28th Edward I. will be as followeth:

King Edward I's money, which was coined before the 28th of his reign, was of the old weight; so that his penny was 24 gr. and his groat was full 4 dwts. The money of his that was coined afterwards, and so Edward II. and III's, was something lighter, viz. 3 d. in the pound weight. From the

the 2^d Edward III. to the 9th Henry V. the penny was to weigh $19\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and the groat, 3 dwts. $4\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

From the 9th Henry V. to the first year of Henry VI. the penny was to weigh 16 gr. and the groat, 2 dwts. 16 gr. From the 1st of Henry VI. to the 20th Henry VII. the penny weighed $12\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and the groat, 2 dwts. $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr. From the 20th Henry VII. to the 1st Henry VIII. the penny weighed 12 gr. and the groat, 2 dwts. For the first 33 years of King Henry VIII. his penny was to weigh $10\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and his groat, 1 dwt. $18\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

I have a groat of this King that weighs 5 gr. more than the weight I have now given from the indenture.

From the 34th Henry VIII. when the base money came in, to the 3^d of Edward VI. the penny was to weigh 10 gr. and the groat, 1 dwt. 16 gr.; the Testoon, or shilling, 5 dwts. From the 3^d Edward VI. to the 6th, (when every ounce of silver, though mingled three parts with brass, was raised to six shillings) the shillings that were then coined were to weigh 3 dwts. 8 gr. (groats, if there had been any coined, would have weighed 1 dwt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.). This was the lightest coin that ever we had.

From the 6th Edward VI. to the 43^d Queen Elizabeth, the penny was to weigh 8 gr. the groat, 1 dwt. 8 gr. the shilling, 4 dwts. the crown, an oz. From thence to this day, our penny ought to weigh 7 gr. and almost three quarters (viz. wanting the 124th part of a grain); our groat, 1 dwt. 7 gr. our shilling, 3 dwts. 21 gr. and our crown, 19 dwts. $18\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or an ounce wanting twopence.

S E C T.

SELECT PAPERS.

S E C T. IV.

Of the Impresses or Stamps upon our Coins.

ALL our English coins have the King's head upon one side of them; except, 1st, a coin of King Edward IV. ('tis by Selden and Speed ascribed to him, though his name is not upon it) in which, on one side, are the arms of France and England quarterly; on the other, three crowns, one upon another. And except, 2dly, the coin I before mentioned of Queen Elizabeth, where, on the one side, are the arms of France and England; and on the other, a portcullis crowned. *Note*, that in all the larger coins, from Edward III. to Henry VII. the King's head is placed in a rose drawn round the coin, within the inner circle; 'tis much of the same figure with that on the reverse of our golden coins: from whence they had the name of rose-nobles, and rose-rials. Henry VII. left this off; though in the golden coins it was still continued. *Note also*, that in the ancient coins minted in Ireland (which, from King John's time to Edward IV. were of the same weight, fineness, and currency, as those of England) the King's head is placed in a triangle.

The King's head on our coin is always crowned, though the crowns on the ancient coins are much different, both from one another, and from that Imperial Crown of England (as it is stiled) which is upon the modern ones. The two Williams have on their coins the pearled diadem, having

labels at each ear, and something like an arch that goes cross the head: this is Selden's description of it*; and it agrees well with the coins, which are to be seen in Speed. In that which I have of Henry I. he is crowned with an open crown of three fleurs de lis, without any rays between the flowers; as also, without labels or pearls hanging at each ear, as Selden describes this King's crown, and as Speed has given the picture of it. King Stephen's crown is much the same, only the flowers are raised higher.

Those that I have of Henry II. have for the crown a row of points, usually five in number, with a cross raised upon the middlemost of them, and something like labels at the ears. Henry III's crown in those pieces that I have, is something different, having a pretty thick line instead of the five points; on each end of which is a point raised, and a cross upon the middle of it; and under it three points. The crown of King John is not so plainly discernible, it being hid in the angle of the triangle, in which his head is put, in all the coins I have seen of his (they being all stamped in Ireland): but I judge it to be much like that of his son Henry III. The crowns from Edward I. to Henry V. are all alike, viz. open flowery crowns, consisting of three fleurs de lis, with two rays or lesser flowers between them, but not raised so high.

The first coins that have the arched crown, with the globe and cross upon it, seem to be those of Henry VI. Whether
his

* Titles of Honor, page 134.

His two next successors had this sort of crown in their coins, I much doubt: if those be theirs, which I take to be, they used the old open crown. And of that kind likewise are the three crowns (as Selden takes notice) in that piece of Edward IV. I before mentioned. The crown is also the same, viz. open, and without arch, in King Edward IV's gold rose-noble, of which I have a very fair one. From King Henry VII. downward, the arched crown, with the globe and cross, hath been always used.

Most of the Kings to Edward I's time, have scepters in their coins; from that time we meet with none till Queen Elizabeth's crown-pieces and half-crowns. I had forgot the scepters in the pence and halfpence of Henry VIII. The scepter is wanting in that piece which Speed gives us of William Rufus. I have also a coin which I take to be William the Conqueror's, which wants the scepter. Those of King Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. John, Henry III. all have it. William the Conqueror has sometimes one, sometimes two. I have one of Henry III. that wants it, but all the rest have it.

From William the Conqueror to Henry VII. you may rarely meet with a coin, wherein the King is not drawn with an open or full face. I have a coin of one of the Williams with half a face, but I never saw any other. Speed puts King Stephen with a half face; but that which I have of him is not so, both the eyes being to be seen, though the face is something sideways. From Henry VII. downward,

you shall as rarely meet with any coins but what are half-faced. I know none that are not so; but the base money of Henry VIII. and the fine shillings, fixpences, and threepences, of Edward VI. which, as I took notice before, have full faces.

The impresses on the reverse of our coins till about Henry VII's time, (when the French and English arms were brought into our silver moneys) was a cross, one or more, or some knot or flower, wherein the figure of a cross was exhibited, or at least alluded to. I know but one exception to this; and that is the Irish coin of King John, where, instead of a cross, you have an half-moon and star: perhaps his English coins were different. For the first five or six reigns after the Conquest, these crosses were in great variety; and that not only in the coins of different kings, but in those of the same kings.

I have observed five differences in the coins of the two Williams, and three in those of Henry I. if we take in that which Speed puts down for his. I have five of Henry II. all alike, but quite different from that which Speed puts down under his name; mine have a double cross, (or a cross made with double lines) in each of whose quarters are four globules or bullets, put in the form of a little cross. Just after the same fashion is the impress on Henry III's coin; but with these two differences, viz. 1st, whereas the cross in Henry II's money, and in all the coins before him, was made to terminate in the inner circle of the piece, and did
not

not reach to the extremity; in Henry III's money, it was carried on to the very edge of the piece, so as to intersect the letters of the inscription: 2dly, whereas in Henry II's money there were four globules or bullets put, as I said, in the form of a cross; in Henry III's coin there were only three, and those put in the form of a triangle.

From hence forward there was a variation in the reverse of our coins; for all the succeeding reigns followed the impress of Henry III. both as to the large cross and three bullets; only with this difference, that whereas Henry III's cross was made with double lines like his father's, those of the following reigns are all drawn with single lines, pretty broad. Thus continued the impress on the reverse of our coins, till Henry VII. threw the three globules out of the cross to make room for the arms of France and England, which, from hence forward, took their place. I dare not say, he was the first that put these arms on his silver coins (in the golden coins they had been used ever since Edward III.); but I believe he was the first that used them constantly. The half-groat with the three crowns, ascribed to Edward IV. has them; but his common coins, I take it, were of the old fashion, with the cross and bullets.

Whether any of King Henry VI's silver English coins had the arms of France and England quarterly upon them, I cannot tell: I never saw any that had, unless those pennies be his with the King in his robes sitting in a chair, with a scepter in his right hand; and in some of them, if I mistake not,

not, a globe and cross in his left, inscribed HENRICUS: These have the arms on the reverse; but whether they belong to Henry VI. or VIII. (as some think) I know not.

Afterwards is added, in the Archbishop's own hand;

I am now convinced they are Henry VIII's money, some of them, coined at York, having Wolsey's T. W. and Cardinal's Hat.

The common groats and half-groats of Henry VI. have the old impress of the cross and globules. I have a French coin of this King of the weight of his groat, where the arms of the two kingdoms are quartered, but in a way different from that used in our English coins. On the one side are two shields (like those on the Parliament's coins which we used to call the Breeches); in the first of which are the three fleurs de lis, in the other the arms of France and England quarterly, as on our coins; above the shield is the word HENRICUS; in the circle are these, FRANCORUM ET ANGLIÆ REX: on the other side is a cross between a fleur de lis and a lion; under it, HENRICUS; in the circle, SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM.. This may be seen in Monsieur Du Fresne's Glossary, vol. 2. col. 630. It is base money.

I have also a fair groat belonging to one of the three last Henries, where the arms are set as in our common coins: the stile of it is, HENRICUS DI GRA. REX FRANC. ET ANGL. without the number VII. or VIII. by which one would think it should belong to Henry VI.: on the reverse

is,

is, CIVITAS TORNACI; from whence we may certainly conclude, it is none of Henry VI. for Tournay was not in the hands of the English all his reign. But after all, I am inclinable to think, it was coined there by Henry VIII. after he had taken Tournay (which he held nine years, and of which he made Cardinal Wolsey Bishop). That which makes me think so, is the half face it bears, which appears on none of our coins that ever I heard of (I mean the later ones), till those of Henry VII. Stow saith, that in the year 1504, Henry VII. appointed a new coin, viz. a groat and half-groat, which have but half faces.

From Henry VII's time, the arms of France and England have been always put in the larger coins to this day, except in Henry VIII's base shilling, which had a rose crowned on the reverse; but in his base groats and twopences the arms were as usual. In the groats and half-groats which Cardinal Wolsey coined at York (both which I have), there is a Cardinal's hat under the King's arms; which afterwards was made one of the articles against him.—*Coke's Jurisdiction of Courts*, p. 94.

S E C T. V.

Of the Inscriptions.

THE inscription on one side of the coin contains the name and stile of the King or Queen. For the first eight reigns after the Conquest, the stile of the King was very short, being no more than REX, and sometimes REX AN. or ANGL. Stow tells us, that the inscription on the penny of William the Conqueror was, LE REY WILLIAM; but in all that I have seen of his, the name is either WILLEM, or WILELMUS; and the title is either simply REX, or with the addition of AN. or ANGLO: The inscription on the other side of the coin, during these eight reigns, was nothing else, as I take it, but the name of the mint-master, together, most commonly, with the name of the place where the piece was coined; and this in Saxon or Old English. Thus King William's EADVINE ON LUNDI; and Henry II's HUE ON CANT; Henry III's ADO ON DIVE, &c. are the same as Edwine in London, Hugh in Canterbury, and Adam in Divelin, or Dublin.

Edward I. to the stile of REX ANGL. added DOMINUS HYBERNIÆ, which is never wanting in his coins, nor in those of his son; and it is also in all the groats I have seen of Edward III.; but afterwards it was left out of the coins, and Ireland no more mentioned (except in that piece of Edward IV. with the three crowns) till Henry VIII. put it
into

into his stile, as one of his kingdoms. On the reverse he left out the mint-master's name, and only put in Latin the name of the place where the piece was minted; as Civitas London, Civitas Eboraci, &c. and this continued to King Henry VII's time. Edward III. to his stile in the coins, added DEI GRATIA, which was ever after continued by his successors.—*Note*, That in the seals it had been used from William II. and if Speed may be believed, it was upon the coin which Edward I. coined.—*Note*, 2dly, That Edward III. put this only upon his groats; in the half-groats of his which I have seen, it appears not; but all the following Kings put it upon their half-groats, and some of them upon their smaller coins.—*Note*, lastly, That in all the coins it is abbreviated most commonly thus, DI GRA. but sometimes DEI GRA. till Henry VIII. brought in only the two first letters; and so it has since continued.

The same Edward III. both in his groats and half-groats, to the stile of REX ANGL. added ET FRANC. which has also ever since continued; but all Edward III's groats have not FRANC. upon them; for in those of the first coinage the stile runs thus, EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z. AQUIT. Aquit. is here put for Aquitaniæ; and this, I take it, was likewise the stile upon the first rose-nobles; in that which I have, France is left out.

May I here take notice of two mistakes about the rose-noble in Mr. Evelyn's late book? First, For Edward III's

rose-noble, he gives us Edward IV's. This I gather from the number of fleurs de lis quartered with the English lions, which, in the coin Mr. Evelyn gives us, are precisely three; and so they are in Edward IV's rose-noble; but in Edward III's they are more, as is plainly to be seen in my pieces; indeed the fleurs de lis were never stamp'd three till Henry V's time. Again, Mr. Evelyn's piece has the sun in the centre of the reverse; and so has mine of Edward IV. But Camden, in his Remains, describes Edward III's rose-noble to have a cross flowry in the reverse; and so mine of Edward III's has.

His other mistake is about the time of striking this coin, which he conjectures to be about 1360, viz. the 25th of King Edward III.; but now it is plain, by the indenture in Mr. Lownd's, that Edward III's first rose-noble was struck in the 18th year of his reign, in the same year that he coined florences (which, as Camden observes, was the first gold coined in England). But those rose-nobles which we have now, and which Camden describes, and Bishop Tunstall commends, were coined in the 27th of his reign, viz. the same year that he coined groats.

At the same time Edward III. coined groats, he added a new inscription or legend to the reverse, viz. POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM; which, from that time, was never laid aside in the larger coins, till the reign of King James I. Edward VI. indeed, put another legend on his base shillings; as also Queen Mary upon her groats: but in all
the

the good money of King Edward, this of Posui Deum, &c. was retained. From this addition of Posui Deum, &c. it came, that all the larger coins have upon the reverse two circular areae; in the outermost of which is inscribed, Posui, &c. and in the inner, the name of the city or town where the piece was stamped.

King Henry VII. was the first after Henry III. who added his number to his name, after HENRICUS putting VII.; which was followed by his successors Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He also left out of his coins the name of the place where the piece was stamped, and only put Posui, &c. in the circumference. This was followed by his successor; save only with this difference, that where the piece was stamped at the common mint at London, there was Posui, &c. When they were coined at some other place, as Canterbury or York, on these, instead of Posui, &c. was inscribed Civitas Cantor. Civitas Eboraci.

Henry VIII. in the 33d year of his reign, took upon him the title of King of Ireland; whereupon the next year (which was the year in which he began to coin base money), the stile of the coins was altered thus, HENRIC: 8: D: G: ANGL: FRANC: ET: HYB: REX. This is his stile in the base monies, and it was continued in the succeeding reigns till King James I. instead of Anglia, put Magnæ Britanniae; which hath been used ever since.

In some of the coins of Henry VI. and in all which I have seen of Henry VII. Henry VIII. and Edward VI. the letter

D a

N is



N is left out in Angliæ, and it is only writ AGL.: Likewise the shillings of Henry VIII. have, on the reverse, Adjutorium, and not Adjutorem. The legend which King Edward VI. (for the first four years of his reign) put upon the reverse of his base shillings was, TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITÆ. But there are two sorts of these shillings, the one a great deal heavier than the other; the light ones are those that were coined in the 3d and 4th years of his reign, when 72 shillings were cut out of a pound weight. I have one of each sort. In the 5th year of his reign, when his money was both the worst and the lightest that ever was seen in England, there was this legend put upon the reverse of his shillings, INIMICOS EJUS INDUAM CONFUSIONE. I have likewise one of these, which is three parts silver, and nine parts brass. In the 6th year of his reign he restored the old standard very near, with the old inscription, Posui Deum, &c.

S E C T VI.

How to distinguish the Coins of the several Kings of the same Name.

I. **O**F the Two Williams.—I must confess I have no mark by which to distinguish their coins. The one, indeed, lived twenty years longer than the other; but it is not easy to perceive any such difference of age in any of the coins I have seen. If Speed distinguished them right, then
we

we may certainly tell to which of them we are to adjudge such coins as he has given us the print of; for his William the Conqueror has two scepters in his hand, and William II. has none but a star on each side a little below the face: Both these coins are pretty common. But what shall we say to the coins that are inscribed Willem Rex, and differ from both these; and that as well on the face side, as on the reverse; of which sort my poor collection affords three. One of them is without any scepter, and the head is placed under a kind of portal, or triumphal arch: This indeed I should take to be the Conqueror's. The other has one scepter, viz. that of the cross, but not in his right hand, as Speed's; but in his left. The last has a side-face, with a scepter before it: it is the neatest of them all, and the face seems to be younger than any of the rest. Stow saith, William the Conqueror's penny was with a scepter in his hand, and a beardless face; for, saith he, the Normans wore no beards, and for that he quotes Malmfbury.

II. Of the Eight Henries.—The pennies of the three first Henries may easily be distinguished, by what I have said about them in the two foregoing sections; to which add, that Henry III. in all the coins I have seen of his, put his number to his name. Those of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. likewise have their numbers joined with their names, besides some other marks of distinction, which I have before given an account of; so that the only difficulty is to distinguish between the coins of Henry IV. V. and VI. the
stile

style of all these Kings being the same, and their faces upon their coins hardly to be known from one another; the reverse likewise, and the legend, being the same in them all. The marks of distinction between these three Kings' coins that are commonly given, and which, 'till I shall be better informed, I incline to believe are true ones, are these :

Those of King Henry VI. may be known by the arched crown, with the globe and cross, that is upon the head, whereas the other two Kings coins have an open crown, like that of Edward III. Besides the authority of Selden for this, I have these reasons to ascribe this sort of coins to be that King's : 1st, The weight of them will by no means agree with the coins of either of the Henries before him; they being lighter, as I have found by several trials; but they come up well enough to Henry VI. and Henry VII's standard; and indeed are much of the weight of Henry VII's groats* : 2dly, These pieces (all that I have seen, and I myself have seven) were stamped in England, generally in London; which makes it probable they did not belong to Henry V. during whose reign the mint was fixed at Calais: Lastly, If these pieces do not belong to Henry VI. then we have none of his coins; at least, I never saw any but these, that could with any probability be ascribed to him; and in so long a reign as his, it is hard to imagine, that we should not have his

* Which they are now indisputably proved to be.—The study of English coins was in its infancy, and our worthy Metropolitan had the merit of being the first who reduced it to a system.

his money in as great plenty as of any of the Kings of that time.

As for the coins of Henry IV. and V. the distinction between them is something nicer ; but yet I find it to be a real one. Most of the money of these two reigns were minted at Calais. Now it is obvious to observe, that in several of the groats and half groats that were coined there, there are two little circles, pretty deeply impressed, put upon the coin, a little below the face on each side : I cannot resemble them better than to two Eylet-holes, as we call them in linnen. These I have often taken notice of, tho' I did not understand the meaning of them. Others of the coins, both groats and half groats, do want these impressions or Eylet-holes. Now those that have them, are ascribed to Henry V. those that have them not, are thought to belong to Henry IV. It is also to be observed, that in those coins, where the Eylet-holes are put upon the face-side, there are also two answering them, put upon the reverse ; viz. in the middle of two of the triangles of Globules, in the quarters of the cross which are opposite to one another. What I say will be better understood by consulting the coin that Speed gives us for Henry V's groat ; which exactly agrees with those groats of mine, which I take to be his. The other groats and twopences which I judge to be Henry IV's want these Eylet-holes in the reverse, as well as in the face-side. I might, if it was worth the while, take notice of another distinction between these two sorts of coins ; viz. the difference there is in the
marks

marks or notes which are put at the end of each word, for the distinction of one word from another; which to any one, who will cast his eye upon them, is obvious enough. As for Speed's threepence, as he calls it, which he gives us for a coin of Henry IV. I know not what to make of it: There were no threepences at that time; and all groats and twopences I have seen of Henry IV. or V. have DI GRA. in the stile, and have two circles and inscriptions on the reverse; whereas this wants both.

III. Of the Six Edwards.—It is easy to know the coins of the two First Edwards, by the account I have already given of them, that they were all pennies, or less money; and larger than any that followed after: They wanted DI. GRA. Z. FRANC. in the stile; but DÑS. HŸB. is always there, even upon the halfpenny, which none of the smaller coins had, nor even the greater ones, after Edward III. REX also in these coins is always abbreviated by R. But it is not easy to distinguish the First Edward's coins from the Second; for the weight, stile, face, and reverse, are the same: only there is one difference observable in the coins, and that is in the putting of the name; for in some of the coins it is contracted EDW. and in some at length EDWARD (but where you meet with EDWARDUS in a penny, as I take it, it belongs to Edward III. or IV.); in some pennies it likewise is put EDWA. and in others EDWAR. All I dare affirm with confidence is, that all the coins where only the three first letters of the name are put, viz. EDW. belong to the
the

the First Edward, which is quite contrary to Speed's account, for he gives them to Edward II. My reasons for this are these two: 1st, Those coins are in much greater plenty than the other, I dare say, I have met with five of these for one of the other: Now, every body knows that Edward I. coined abundantly more money than his son; therefore, in reason, those must be his of which there are most remaining. 2dly, Edward I. is famous for setting up four mints at Ireland, and coining a great deal of money there (see Sir John Davies his Case of the mixt money). Now in all the Irish coins, and I have seen a great many, the name is always put EDW. and never otherwise. Now, if these be Edward I's coins, as in reason we must think they are, it is a good argument, that the coins of England, where the name is so written, do belong to him likewise.

Of Edward III's money I have said a great deal already, and shall have occasion to say more by and by. Edward V. coined no money. Edward VI. in all his coins, has added the number to his name, so that every body knows them.

The great difficulty is about the coins of Edward IV. There was, no doubt, a great deal of money coined by him; for Mr. Lownds gives us no fewer than six indentures of the mint in his reign, and yet a piece of Edward IV's money is commonly accounted a great rarity; whereas that of Edward III. who was long before him, is plentiful enough. I have often wondered how this should come to pass, and was apt to fancy there was some mistake in the business; and I think I have



E

now

now found it; and what it was which led people into it (I am sure it was That led me). I took it for granted, and so I suppose others have done, that Speed had given us a right account of those two Kings' monies; and therefore, following him, I ascribed all that money I met with, which agreed with his print of Edward III's coin to that King, and none to Edward IV.; but that which Speed sets down for his, viz. the piece with the arms of France and England, and three crowns on the reverse, which indeed is very rare; but now, upon a more careful examination of the several coins in my possession, all of which I took to belong to Edward III. I plainly find that Speed was in a mistake; and instead of giving us Edward III's groat, as he pretended, he has really given us Edward IV's, and that very exactly.

I have a matter of fifteen Edward's groats, and some half-groats; and I plainly find they are of two sorts, and of two different Kings, varying one from another both in weight and stile, and in the shape of the letters in the inscriptions. The groats of one sort are larger and thicker than the other, and in weight (where they are not clipt) come up near to three penny weights; one of them wants but a grain of it: these, now, undoubtedly are Edward III's, whose groat, by the indenture, ought to be of the weight of 3 dwts. 4 gr. Of this sort I have five. Those of the other sort, though some of them are very fair, do all fall short of 2 dwts; the heaviest of them wants one grain of it. Now these certainly belong to Edward IV. in whose reign the value of
silver.

silver was come to that pitch, that his groat, by the mint-master's indenture, was to weigh no more than 2 dwts. 3 gr. Of this sort I have ten.

As for the stile, I observe those of the bigger sort, which I call Edward III's, have all of them DÑS: HYB: added to the King's other titles; and two of them, where France is not in the stile, have AQT. viz. Aquitaniæ, added to DÑS: HYB: whereas in the lesser sort both are left out; as I observed before, it was in all the coins of Edward IV. Lastly, There is a considerable difference between them, as to the figure of the letters in the inscription, those of the bigger sort having the letters more like those that are to be seen in the coins of Edward I. and II. whereas those in the other sort are exactly like those we meet with in the coins of Henry VI. and VII. Particularly, I take notice of the letter N in Angl. Franc. and London, how differently it is figured in these two coins. In the larger sort it is drawn as in the old coins before Edward III's days, with two streight thick lines, and a small one intersecting them obliquely towards the middle, in this fashion , not much unlike a Roman H; but in the lesser sort it has exactly the figure that Speed gives it, and was so used in all the coins of Hen. IV. V. VI. and VII. viz. after this fashion . I think these are proofs enough, that the one sort of groats do belong to Edward III. and the other to Edward IV. For a further confirmation of this, I have a groat of the lesser sort, of the same face and reverse with the rest, stampd at Waterford, in Ireland; which,

though it be a very fair one, yet it wants 18 gr. of the weight that even Edward IV's groats ought to be of.

It is impossible how this should belong to Edward III. both because it falls short almost two thirds of the weight of his money; and also because, in his reign (if Sir John Davies says true), there was no mint at Waterford, it being Edward IV. (as he tells us) who first set up a mint there, as also another at Trim, another at Gallway, &c. and did, by Parliament, in the fifth year of his reign, raise the value of the Irish money one fourth part; so that, whereas before it was equal in weight and value to the English, now three-pence English was to be fourpence Irish. This gives us a reason for the lightness of the groat I speak of.

IV. Of the Three Richards.—Richard I's money I never saw; but to be sure it must be like the pennies of that time, of which I have already given an account.

Speed gives us no print of Richard II's silver money, but only a gold coin; and none at all of Richard III's; and yet it is certain he coined both gold and silver; for there is the mint-master's indenture, bearing date the first of his reign, given us by Mr. Lownds. I have two groats of one of the Richards; the stile is, RICARD: DI: GRA: REX: ANGL: Z: FRANC: the face reverse, and legend the same as in those of Henry IV. V. VI. &c. and I did therefore ascribe them to Richard II. but for no other reason, save that I could not meet with any one that could say, he either had, or had seen, any of Richard III's coin: But now I incline to believe they
are.

SELECT PAPERS.

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Richard III's groats; both because the letters of the inscription are exactly of the same kind with those of Henry VI. and Edward IV. and principally, because the weight of them is above one third part short of the standard of Richard II's time; but comes up well enough to the standard of Richard III. The weight of the former, by the indenture, ought to be 3 dwts. 4 gr.; the latter, 2 dwts. 3 gr.: the heaviest of these is, 1 dwt. 21 gr.

If this conjecture of mine prove true, then Richard III's money is not so scant as has been commonly believed.

F I N I S.



Sir

Sir SYMONDS D'EWES to THOMAS KNYVIT, *Esq.**

NOBLE SIR,

Westm. March 21, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.

I WAS noe lesse joyed to heare from you, then to be assured of your readinesse to further that publike worke, which, in itselſe, is a most heroicke and excellent subject, if it be not foiled by my weeknesse. I much desire to preserve and cheriſh that neere relation which I have to your family by both my wiſes; and I thinke neerer, by my ſecond from Bourchier, who hath lately brought you a little male cozen into the world, then by my firſt from Knyvit. For your pieces [*of coin*] I beſeech you let them be all ſent up, for I ſhall take none but thoſe I want; and when you ſhall ſee the returne I ſhall make, I ſuppoſe you will give that charitable cenſure of me, *beneficium dando accepit qui digno dedit*. Sir Dudley North was lately in towne, and brought me up ſeverall Engliſh coynes in a taffety purſe, amongſt which I found noe lesse then twenty ancient Engliſh Saxon coynes that I wanted, and one of them of which Sir Robert Cotton never had any. Of his latter Engliſh coynes I choſe ſome fix, for which, as a testimony of my thankefulnesse, I preſented him with ſome forty-eight pieces; with which he reſted ſo abundantly ſatiſfied, as I confidently beleive he can chuſe
ten

* See the Note in Page 1.

ten out of these he received from me, that he woulde not exchange for all these he bestowed one me. I beseech you hasten the sending of what you intend, for a great part of my worke is ready transcribed for the presse; and should your coynes aford me but a moderate supply (of which I make little doubt), I should be much troubled with interlineing and adding. I doe much reciprocate with you in those feeling and prudent expressions with which your letter is abundantly replenished; and for matter of Church Governement I dare boldly say, that you and I should not differ about it; for we both desire that the same order and discipline might be settled, which was practised in those blessed primitive times, next after the holy Apostles leaft this vaile of misery for a Crowne of Glory. The learned and pious Primate of Armagh hath ready penned a plate for me of it. We both tender our real respects to your selfe and all your's.

I am

To the Worshipful my very
loving Cousen, Thom.
Knyvit, Esq. at Ashwell-
thorp these dd.

NORFOLKE.

Your most affectionated Cousen
and Servant;

SYMONDS D'EWES.

This engraving of a deed, curious for its form, handwriting, and seal, is inserted, as it bears some relation to this eminent Antiquary. The plate was engraved for Mr. Blomefield's History of Norfolk, and afterwards came into the

the hands of the Editor.—The following is Sir Symonds's own account of this ancient charter.

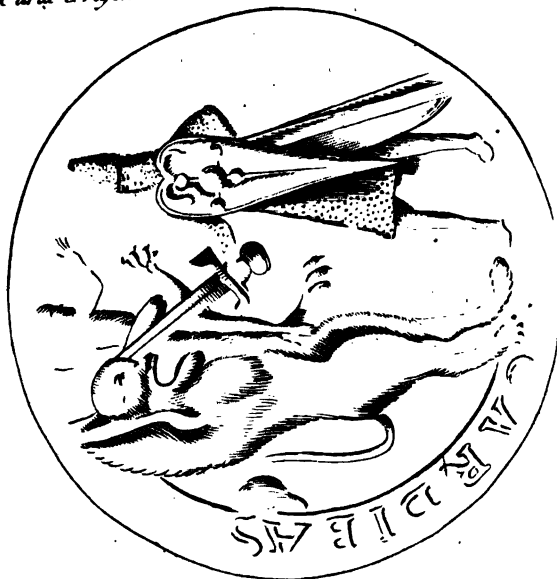
“ In istâ pergamênâ, verum exaratur Ectypum, anti-
 “ quissimæ Chartæ, & Magni Cerarij rotundi, coloris
 “ fusci, eidem Chartæ per Lemniscum ex albo corio appensi,
 “ cujus Autographum (ni fallor) incomparabile, mihi
 “ SIMONDSIO DEUUESIO, de Stowhall in Agro Suffol-
 “ cienfi, Equiti Aurato, primò credidit, & postea concessit
 “ GVLIELMUS NEVE, Eques Auratus, Rex Armorum
 “ *Clarenceux*; in cujus Archetipi Cerario, visuntur Effigies
 “ Armata, et decorum, five insignium clypeus, *Ricardi Bas-*
 “ *set*, filij *Radulphi Basset* Normanni, olim in vivis * cum
 “ eodem † Filio suo, sub *Gulielmo* Rege primo et capitalis
 “ tandem Angliæ sub Rege ¶ Henº: Iº. Justiciarij quem
 “ itidem iste *Ricardus* Filius ipsius, Gradum, postea sub
 “ eodem *Henrico* occupavit: Istud Affirmare ausim cerarium
 “ decora *Bassetti* Gentilia || Ipsi *Memorencianis* antiquiora
 “ exhibere, quos toties jactavit eorum *Gallia*, primitus inter
 “ *Christianos* alieno imperio subditos, insignia gessisse: A
 “ Femellâ ejusdem *Ricardi Basset* cohærede oriundâ, *Anna*
 “ *Deuusia* prima uxor mea, Filia et unica Hæres Domini
 “ *Gulielmi Clopton*, nuper de Lutton's Hall, vulgò appellata
 “ Kentwelle,

* Domſd. Tom. II. Bockinghamshire. Tit. xix. et Hertfordshire. Tit. xix. Radulphus Basset tenens memoratur. 20 Willi: primi Regis.

† Domſd. Tom. II. Bodefordescire. Tit xxviii. Ricardus Basset tenens. Lib. rub. Scac. fo. 105.

¶ Rot. Magnus Pipæ Aº. 1. H. ii. Rot. xl. M. i. a.

|| Ordericus Vitalis Histor. Ecclesiast, Lib. 13. p. 905.



Hil testibus. Witto archidiacono. Ulfkytello p̄sbitero
Alwino p̄sbito. Anundo p̄sbito. Adā clerico. Folkwino
de fontaini uice comite. Witto filio richardi. Turstino re
uello. Osmundo basset. Beniamun seruiente regis.
Witto de curetsun. Adā dapifero. Witto de redham &
Osbn̄o de redhā Baldrico j fr̄e ei⁹ Edwardo. Richardo
filio Stanhardi. Leurico de fiskele Hugone filio alrici
Radulfo de curetsun. Gylebto de remestorp Rogero d
ueille. Ernoldo Gylin. Rodbto de Wasxtuneshā.
Symundo de lundhā. Rogero. & alii plures ;

R E M E M B R A N T



“ Kentwelle, in comitatu prædicto, Equitis Aurati, die un-
 “ decimâ Martii, A^o Dni * 1618, *Jacobi* Regis A^o 16, de-
 “ functi. Postremò, illud monendum duxi, quod etiamfi
 “ illud cerarium, dicto Autographo Appensum, ex parte mu-
 “ tilatum, ab initio receperam, uti in hoc Ectypo (et duo-
 “ bus aliis me penes) exactè exhibetur: post illa tria tamen
 “ exemplaria, ex ipso originali cerario, feliciter adumbrata,
 “ maximo nostro cum dolore, die viz. Mercurii, die 31^o
 “ Aug. A^o Dni 1636, tantum ab eodem per Incuriam ab-
 “ latum fuit, et amissum segmentum, ut non summitas dun-
 “ taxat caudæ Grypis, sed ut istæ Literæ etiam Capitales sub-
 “ sequentes - - - RDI. BAS - - - quæ in ectypo visuntur
 “ (et magnam partem cum Nominis. tum Cognominis, dicti
 “ RICARDI BASSET constituebant) infelicissimè perierint;
 “ quod ipse, veritatis in omnibus Amator et Indagator (qui
 “ semper cum viro isto incomparabili, sui seculi Historico-
 “ rum facile Principe, † *Jacobo Augusto Thuano*, ipso Joco
 “ quidem mentiri abhorrebam) fideliter verissimèque propriâ
 “ subscriptione testatus sum, instanti die Saturni, die 10
 “ Novemb. A^o Dni 1649. calculo veteri, sive Stylo Ju-
 “ liano.”

SIMONDSIUS DEUUESIUS.

* Escaet. de A^o 17. Jacob. Regis, part. 2. No. 112. b.

† *Jacobi Augusti Orkûani Vita*, lib. 5. p. 81.

*Directions for the Search of Records, and making
Use of them, in order to an Historicall Discourse
of the Antiquities of Staffordshire.*

By Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE *.

TO obtain a transcript of *Daomesday Booke* for that county.

The Earl of Kingston hath a good copy thereof, which is, I presume, amongst the rest of his grandfather's MS. bookes, at his house in Lincolns-Inn-Fields.

To get accessse to the *Records in the Tower* of London, and in making abstracts from them, to take what is materiall, running out the words of course with &c. &c.

To begin with the Rolls called *Cartæ Antiquæ* (but of these I can helpe you to a copie of them, and save you the labour at the Tower).

Next, the *Charter Rolls* (of these I can help you to an abstract, which will point out the Roll and number of what you shall finde for your purpose; and so save you the labour of turning over every Roll).

Then the *Patent Rolls*, *Clause Rolls*, *Fine Rolls*, and all the foreign Rolls, all these you must look over diligently, backfides as well as foresides.

As.

* In his own hand,—written probably for the use of Dr. Plott.

As to the *bundles of* inquisitions, if you can obtain the late Feodaries booke, you will find them there sufficiently abstracted for your purpose. I think old Mr. Bird of Canterbury was the last feodarie; from whose son (now a Sergeant at law), 'tis like you may borrow it.

In the custody of the Lord Tresurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer (at the Tally Office) are the *Plea Rolls*; of these they have sufficient abstracts in divers paper bookes, which, I presume, they will give you leave to look over, and copy what you think pertinent. There are likewise the *Fines* 'till the end of King Henry VII's reigne, bundled by counties; as also, bundles of those wherein lands lying in divers counties are contained, titled, *Fines de diversis Comitibus*. These are all fitt to be perused.

In the *Pipe Office* (which is on the other side, where the Barons of the Exchequer do sit) are the Shireeves accompts, called the *Great Pipe Rolls*. The first is in the 5th of Stephen, the next in 2d Henry II. and so downwards. It will be fit to peruse them 'till the end of Edward I's reigne: but upwards, the *Fine Rolls* in the Tower will sufficiently supply you with what those Pipe Rolls do afforde.

In the *King's Remembrancer's Office* (which is on the backside where the Barons sit), is a chest wherein are divers MS. bookes. In one, as also in the Red Booke, are the certificates of all the great men of England, of the knight-fees held of them in 12^o Henry II. which was upon the Ayde for marrying the King's daughter to the Emperor. Of this I

can helpe you to a copie. There is also an old booke of the lands of the Knights Templars, temp. Henry II.

There is, in the same cheft, a large booke *de Serjeantiis arrentatis*, fit to be feene, and the *Nomina Villarum* in King Edward II's time. As also, Pope Nicholas his taxation of the benefices throughout England, temp. Edward I.

In the custody of the sayd *King's Remembrancer* (in a roome called the Long-house) are divers bundles of *Aydes* upon marrying the King's daughter, and making his eldest son a Knight. As also, bundles of the Nones, viz. *Gurbarum, Velleris, et Agnorum*, in King Edward III's time, fitt to be seene.

In the *Pell Office* (which is neer the Talley Office) are divers bundles of indentures, betwixt the Kings of this realme and sundry great men, of their retainers to serve the King in his warrs, fitt to be seene.

In the *Augmentation Office*, are the Surveys of the monastery lands, taken upon their dissolution, temp. Hen. VIII.

In the *First-fruits Office*, are the surveys of the Monastery lands taken in 26th Henry VIII. (preceeding the dissolution of the lesser Monasteriess.)

In the *Archbishop's principall Registry*, are the most ancient Wills and Testaments (beginning in King Edward I's time): The first volume is called *Peckham*, he then being Archbishop.

The rest of the Wills, and Testaments, and Dispensations for Marriages, are in the *Prerogative Office*.

The

The Bishop's Register, at Litchfield, is fit to be seen for Institutions to benefices, Dispensations for Marriages, Appropriations of churches to the monasteries, and Ordinations of vicaridges.

In the *Dutchy Office*, at Grays-Inne, are certain ancient registers fitt to be seene; the Honour of Tutbury, which came to the Crowne by confiscation of the Earle of Derby's lands, temp. Hen. III. being part of the dutchy of Lancaster.

The *Monasticons* will do much as to the foundations of the monasteries, and endowment of them; so likewise for *Litchfield Cathedrall*, and the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. Neverthelesse, it will be fitt to see such leiger-bookes of them as are extant, of which I can informe you.

The volumes of the *Baronage of England* will be of much use in reference to the Barons of Stafford, Dudley, Alton, and Audley.

The severall *Tumuli* are fit to be seen, viz. Oftlow Hill, near Swynfen and Totmanstow (of both which the Hundreds take their names); divers at Tetnal and Wednesfeild, where battles with the Pagan Danes were fought; also, the vast ruins in Wrottesley-Parke.

To observe the tracts of Watling-Street and Ikenild-Street, so far as they pass through Staffordshire.

It will be worth while to see my Collections for Warwickshire, as to the method and order which I used therein.

Bishop

Bishop HALL to JAMES CALTHROP, *Esq.*

MUCH HONOURED SIR, * *Higbam, Dec. 21^e. 1649.*

I Confesse I am to seek in what terms I may expresse my thanks to you, for this your bountifull token to an unknown hand; only let me say this, that I am more beholden to you then to all Norfolk besides: my great desire is to see the face of so worthy a friend, whom once, if I be not deceived, I saw at my quondam palace at Norwich. May it please you, when your occasion draws you to those parts, to renew this favour upon a man so much obliged to you, that I may personally present my thanks to you. In the meane time, I send you this poore little pocketing of mine, though namelesse; wishing for some oportunity of a more acceptable testimony of my great and deserved respects to you; with the hartly profession whereof I take my leave; and am

To my worthily honored friend
Mr. James Calthrop, Esquire,
at his house in East-Barham,
present these.

Your unfaynedly devoted
and thankfull friend,

JOS: HALL. B. N. †

* In the suburbs of the City of Norwich.

† The last line of Pope's celebrated Episcopal Climax might, with equal propriety, be applied to this excellent Prelate, as well as to Bishop Berkeley.—His sententious manner of writing gained him the title of the Christian Seneca; — his Piety, Wit, and Learning, the highest reputation.—Form'd for milder



*The Gold Medallion presented to Bishop Hall
by the Synod of Dort, in the possession of
Emanuel College Cambridge. Weight four Ounces.*

Jos: Hall - B. X

Ex Autographo.

Mr. HENSHAW, † to Sir ROBERT PASTON ‡.

Part of a LETTER.

October 13, 1670.

..... The Court returns not till Saturday, so there is little news. The yatches, and the Earl of Offory, are gone for the Prince of Orange, and he is expected at Harwich to-morrow.

milder times, and less rigid men, he retired from his palace to a cottage—reluctant only, as he left the tottering church behind him.—Bishop Hall, then Dean of Worcester, was one of the Divines sent by James I. to assist at the Synod of Dort; but the air not agreeing with his constitution, he soon returned, and at his departure, the States presented him with a gold medal, as a mark of their great and just esteem for his learning and abilities. In 1627 he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, and fourteen years after translated to Norwich, but was prevented from exercising his duty by the troubles of those times: For, after having been imprisoned several months in the Tower with eleven other Bishops, he was suffered to return to his diocese; but his estate, both real and personal, was seized and sequester'd, and an inventory taken of all his goods; which, with his Library, were exposed to sale; of the profits of his Bishoprick he received only a fifth, and at last they turned him out of his palace; upon which he retired to a small house at Heigham, where he died September 8, 1656, in his 82d year. The ignominious treatment he received, is best seen in his own *Hard Measure*, inserted in his works; by which it appears he was reduced to great necessity; and his letter to Mr. Calthrop was, I presume, the effect of some pecuniary assistance afforded him by that gentleman.

† This Gentleman was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society.—See his history of making salt-petre in Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society.

‡ Afterwards Earl of Yarmouth.

morrow. The Countesse of Shrewsbury's belly begins to swell; and she gives us a faire probability of a hopefull issue. Last week there being a faire neare Audly-end, the Queen, the Dutcheſs of Richmond, and the Dutcheſs of Buckingham, had a frolick to diſguiſe themſelves like country laſſes, in red petticoats, waſtcotes, &c. and ſo goe ſee the faire. Sir Bernard Gaſcoign, on a Cart-jade, rode before the Queen; another ſtranger before the Dutcheſſe of Buckingham; and Mr. Roper before Richmond: They had all ſo over done it in their diſguiſe, and look'd ſo much more like Antiques than country volk, that as ſoon as they came to the faire, the people began to goe after them; but the Queen going to a booth to buy a pair of yellow ſtockins for her ſweet-hart; and Sir Bernard asking for a pair of gloves, ſticht with blew, for his ſweet-hart, they were ſoon, by their gebrish, found to be ſtrangers, which drew a bigger flock about them; one amongſt them had ſeen the Queen at dinner, knew her, and was proud of her knowledge. This ſoon brought all the faire into a crowd to ſtare at the Queen: being thus diſcovered, they, as ſoon as they could, got to their horſes; but as many of the faire as had horſes, got up with their wives, children, ſweet-harts, or neighbours behind them, to get as much gape as they could till they brought them to the Court-gate. Thus, by ill conduct, was a merry frolick turned into a pennance.



The Tablet of King William Posthumus Monument erected by the Corporation of London in the year 1608



20 DURATURA CLARUS: AD REPARANDAS
 CATHEDRALES BATHONIÆ ET NORWICI,
 COLLEGIIQUE GONVILLI ET CAII, MUNIFI-
 CUS, PAUPERIBUS VILLÆ YARMOUTHÆ
 BENEFICUS. QUI SCHOLAM IN HOC LOCO
 AD INFORMANDAM IUVENTUTEM,
 CONCIONESQUE AD DIVINUM VER-
 BUM DISSEMINANDUM KEDITIBUS
 IN PERPETUUM ASSIGNATIS PIE
 INSTITUIT. ET MORTALITATIS ME-
 MOR HOC MONUMENTUM CERTA
 SPE IN CHRISTO RESURGENDI.
 SIBI VIVUS POSUIT.
 ANNO DOMINI 1608. ÆTATIS SUÆ 80.

J. Ives delin.

ANNALS of GONVILE and CAIUS COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE; from a Manuscript by the late
Rev. FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, A. M. Rector of
Fersfield, and Author of An Essay towards a
Topographical History of the County of
Norfolk.

*The Collections of this industrious Antiquary for the County,
Town and University of Cambridge, in several Folio
Volumes, are in the Hands of the Editor; and ready to be
communicated to any Gentleman, whom Leisure and Oppor-
tunities may incline to make a publick Use of them.*

EDMUND Gonvill founded a hall called Gonvill-
Hall, which was at first built upon the place where
now are the orchard and tennis-court of Bennet-college:
but within five years after, it was removed into the place
where it now stands, by William Bateman, bishop of Nor-
wich, and executor of the said Edmund Gonvill. Some
time after, John Caius, doctor of physic, improved this
hall into a new college, since called after his own name.

This that follows is an extract from the annals of this
college, and also from the evidences of the said college;
designed only to set forth the endowments of it, and how

Anno
1347.

G

and

and to what purpose they became endowed as they are at this day.

Edmund Gonvill, rector of Terrington in Norfolk, obtained his patents under the great seal of England, dated at Westminster, Jan. 28, 22 E. III; by which he had leave to convert his three messuages, with the orchards and appurtenances, then worth 20 s. per ann. situate in Leyborn, or Lurghburne lane, in the parishes of St. Benedict and St. Buttolph, in Cambridge* (the place where now Bennet-college orchard is), into a perpetual college of twenty scholars, students in logic, and other sciences; and that he might give it what name he would.

1348. In this year, by his deed bearing date on Thursday in Whitsun week, at Terrington, he granted to John Colton, of Terrington, the first custos of his hall in the honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and to four other scholars, William Rougham, John de Terrington, William de Lee, and Richard de Pulham, nomine custodis & scholarium aulae suae de Gonville, and to their successors, for a perpetual habitation according to the king's licence, and such rules and orders as he gave them; intending there to establish twenty scholars, which he had done by his statutes and rules before this time, viz. before the date of this deed. This deed is sealed with his own arms,

* Vide Literas Patentes in pixide prima in Thesaurario cui tit. pertinentia ad suad.

and

and the counterpart with the college seal, or the seal of his hall, then established nomine aulæ, &c.

Edmund Gonvill died, and left William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, his executor; and left to him the care of his hall, and a great sum of money, with intent that he should perfect what he had begun. At this time the bishop was building Trinity-hall as of his own foundation, and for civilians, he being doctor of that faculty. 25 E. III.
an. 1350.

Bishop Bateman laid aside the name of Gonvill, and substituted the appellation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and caused it by his own power to be called the College, or House of the Annunciation of Mary the Virgin; but let the keeper and scholars Gonvill had appointed remain there still. This was done by his own decretal letters for this purpose*, Dec. 21, 1351, being confirmed and approved by the bishop of Ely, and chancellor and congregation of Cambridge, under the university seal. 1351.

Bishop Bateman, by his own authority only, enlarged the statutes, and prescribed others (which Gonvill did not) to the keeper and fellows; and by his own authority only, without any power from the king, gave them a common seal. These things were done while the hall was in Lurghburne lane.

* I have seen a long roll of parchment, which proves that bishop Bateman not only enlarged the statutes, but

* Vide in pixide prædicta.

† Inter Chirograph. D. Tho. Martin, de Palgrave, Suff. 1724.

originally and wholly made them at the request of Edmund Gonvill: the aforesaid roll contains the rules of the nunnery of Flixton, in Suffolk, which the said bishop made also, which are in French, and begin thus:

A le hon^r de Deu pere e Fitz e Seynt Esperit Sire Williame par la sufrance de Deu Evêske de Norrewice patrūn de la Mesonde dames de Flixtune, du doun la noble Dame, Dame Margerie de Crêk, &c.

At the end of which rules is this written:

NOTE that the bishop that sett downe this order for the nonnes, was founder of Trynyte haule in Cambryge, and apoynted and made the rulis for the government of that hōuse; and at that tyme dyd also ordeyne, and sett down the rulis and statutes for Gunwell hall, at the request of the founder thereof; and dyd bestowe certeyne commodite thereon, whose name was Wyllyam Bateman, seconde brother to Sir Bartlemue Bateman, knyght; the sayd bishop beyng embasyor dyed beyonde the se. Mr. Bartlemue dyed and was buried in the abbey at Flyxton.

27 E. III.
1353.

In this year king Edward III, by the consent and contrivance of the bishop (because he desired to have two halls together), gave leave to the keeper and fellows of this hall, to change it for a messuage or edifice belonging to Benedict-college, then called Guilda corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ, with the appurtenances, which was called the stone-house, and was sometime the capital messuage of John de Cambridge, knyght, one of the justices of the King's Bench, and with other tenements, late John Cam-

Goldcorn's, adjoining to the other messuage of John de Cambridge, with the orchard, other appurtenances, and school there. Of this messuage of John de Cambridge, and of the tenements of John Goldcorn, being transformed and altered, the bishop made the north side of the college with the kitchen, Thus the structure of the north side of Gouvill court was framed, and made an habitation for the keeper and four fellows: how the other two sides were built, the chapel, hall, and library, with the stables, and other edifices on the West side of the hall, when and by whom, may be seen in the annals; this being an improper place to insert it in.

All this while the college was unendowed: and Gouvill, while he lived, maintained the custos and scholars out of his own purse; as also did bishop Bateman, till about this time; for the first endowment of this hall, were the three ecclesiastical benefices of Wilton, Fouldon, and Mutford; the patronages of which three churches, with the glebes and pensions, the college formerly bought with their own money, of Sir Edmund Hemgrave, knight, and Hugh de Chintriaco, prior of the monastery of St. Pancrass of Lewis (as by their grants appears); and this year the bishop appropriated them to the college: they were all three of the yearly value of 28 l.

On Thursday after the feast of St. Matthew the apostle, bishop Bateman, by his deed, gave unto John Colton, his chaplain and keeper of the hall, William de Rougheam, John de Terrington, William de Lee, and Richard de Pulham, fellows of the same, his manor in the town of
Triplow,

Triplow, in the county of Cambridge: but how it was lost from the college, Dr. Caius says, could not be made appear; perhaps either they or their successors might sell it, and convert the money to their own use: the law did permit such alienations in those times, and bishops and colleges might aliene their lands, until the statutes of 13 and 14 of Eliz. and some former statutes disabled them: 'tis not probable it could be lost by neglect, when the college had so few and small endowments. These four fellows in process of time, before the gift of Dame Mary Pakenham, or soon after, shrunk into three; who, with the custos, only acknowledged the bishop for their founder; when indeed they only owed that acknowledgement to Gonvil. Perhaps, when they sold or lost the manner of Triplow, they lost the stipend of a fellowship.

1365. The prior and convent of Castleacre, in Norfolk, granted to the college in perpetual farm, two parts of the tythes of the demesnes of Robert Frevill of Fouldon, being about 3000 acres, at the annual rent of 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. which is now paid to the Exchequer.

27 R. II. The feoffees of Sir Ralph Hemenhall, knt. the 1st of
1393. May, conveyed to the college the advowson and patronage of the church of Great Mattishall in Norfolk (worth then forty marks per ann.), upon these and several other conditions, viz. that three fellows, that were priests, should pray daily for Dame Mary Pakenham, and Sir Ralph Hemenhall. They also conveyed one acre of land in the same town,

town, which held of the bishop of Ely, and paid to him yearly on the translation of St. Ethelred or St. Audry, a pound of frankincense, at the high altar in the chapel of his manor of Fen Ditton. This was appropriated to the college anno 1393, by Boniface the IXth. How and for what reasons, three of the fellows that were of the old foundation before the gift, and had two marks apiece allowed out of it for praying for Dame Mary Pakenham and Sir Ralph Hemenhall, became exonerated of that duty, and one fellow substituted in their stead, may be seen in the annals, anno Domini 1393; to be a priest, or in orders.

William Fiswick, beadle of the university, on the fourth of the calends of April, gave by his will his hostle, with the appurtenances, called afterwards by corruption of the word Phiswick's Hostle; with the appurtenances, in which young scholars belonging to Gonvill-hall were first instituted. It was situate over against the West side of the out-buildings belonging to Gonvill-hall, on the other side of the way, and the gates by the stables commonly called the Boy-house gates open against it: it is now called Trinity College Pensionary. H. VIII, in 1546, caused King's-hall, Michael college or hostle, and this hostle, to be united and made into one college, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity. And H. VI. granted, in lieu of Phiswick's hostle, to the master and fellows of Gonvill-hall, an annual pension of 3 l. out of the Exchequer; which grant was confirmed by a decree of the chancellor, one of the surveyors and solicitors of the court of augmentations and revenues

1393.

of the crown, Jan 12, 4 E. VI, until the college should be by some other means satisfied or otherwise recompensed by the king and his heirs.

Sir Stephen Smith clerk, rector of Bloverton, alias Blownorton, in Norfolk, gave all his lands and tenements in Barningham, in Suffolk, for the maintenance of a fellow, to be a priest, to perform divine offices for the dead in the college; and to preach thrice every year at Barningham, on St. Margaret's day, in Advent, and in Lent; and in his sermons to pray for and make mention of him his benefactor; and that he should be called Stephen Smyth's priest, and may be chosen out of any place or county: the lands were then 4 l. per ann.; in Dr. Caius's time, 5 l. per ann.

Richard Powle, vicar of Mutford, gave to the college twelve acres of land in Fouldon in Norfolk, viz. Burntlane close five acres two roods, and one rood in Nunn's croft, and other lands, in the field of Fouldon.

1426. Laurence Maptid, John and Gregory his brothers, joint trustees for the college, March 26, 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, passed to the college Shillings tenement in Fouldon; with one acre of hemp-land, two acres in Borrowough field, and nine acres in Norton croft.

John Nunn, esq. released to the college all his right in Pains close, reserving 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ann. rent to be paid to the manor of Fouldon.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Clere, widow, sometime wife to Robert Clere, esq. 1487.
gave certain lands and tenements in Tuttington, near Aylsham, in Norfolk, and other towns adjoining, with their appurtenances, for the subsistence of a fellow to be actually a priest; or at least a student in Divinity, and to be a priest within one year after his admittance; to be out of the diocese of Norwich; to preach once a year where she was buried, besides the performance of many other things: he was to receive six marks per ann. for his stipend. This excellent woman, besides these lands, gave several considerable sums to the college; and when it was in a low condition, contributed to the building of part of Gonvill court, and the outward walls of the college; and therefore Dr. Caius says he had almost called her, the most indulgent mother and nurse of the college.

The lady Ann Scroope, sometime wife of the lord John Scroope, of Bolton, March 4, gave the manor of Mortimers, in Newnham, by Cambridge, with the mill; for the procuring of which in mortmain, the lady Ann Drury gave 40 l. This was given for the maintenance of a fellow to be a priest, and of the diocese of Norwich; his stipend to be 8 l. per ann. This lady was daughter and heir of Sir Robert Harling, knt. and dame Jane his wife; which said Jane was the daughter and heir of John Gonvill, esq. descended in a direct and hereditary line from Sir Nicholas Gonvill, knt. elder brother to Edmund Gonvill our founder. This lady was intombed in St. Ann's chapel in East Herling church, in Norfolk; which
H chapel

17 H. VII.
1502.

chapel is now standing, though converted into a school; her monument is also remaining, which is in the wall between the chancel and the church; it is an altar tomb, the plane of which is disrobed of many brasses; the wall itself serves for a cupilo over this tomb, so that one may stand in the chancel and look through the wall into the chapel, and the tomb has the same prospect both ways: it is on the North side of the chancel. In the window in the chapel right opposite to the monument are many effigies.

The manor's name which she gave to the college was called Mortimers; for one of that family when Sir R. Harling, her father, married a Mortimer, gave him this manor; which said Sir Robert lies buried in the South isle of Herling church aforesaid, with this inscription on a brass plate:

Saxo marmoreo tumulatur in hoc Polyandro,
 Harling Robertus miles, vir nobilis armis,
 Laus sua Francigenis, florebat cognita multis,
 Tandem Parisibus succubuit vi mutilatus,
 C. quater et mille, xxxv cadit ille,
 Gorgonii Festo, Septembre die quoque nono.

1503. Thomas Willows, of Cambridge, glover, on the 12th of August gave five marks per ann. a rent charge issuing out of Newnham mill; and all his lands in Teversham, Ditton, Fulborn; and Hinton, in Cambridgeshire, for seven marks stipend, and one mark for a gown for a fellow to be a priest, when he was of competent years for ordination, out of any place or county; and 2l. per ann. for a di-

a divinity lecturer, or bible clerk; all these lands then worth 4 l. per ann.

Henry Carter, clerk, late fellow of the college, 1504.
August 12, gave all his lands in Tishwell and Thornham, in Norfolk, for the maintenance of a fellow or scholar of the diocese of Norwich; but because the title was litigious, and cost the college as much the recovery as they were worth, therefore neither fellow nor scholar is to be found.

Dame Ann Drury gave 20 marks, issuing out of the rent of her house in the parish of St. Michael, of Collany, in Norwich, to buy lands of the yearly value of 13s. 4d. to be laid out in bread and wine for three stipendiary priests celebrating in the said parish church; and the overplus to be given to those that performed divine service in the college chapel. 1516.

William Sigo, professor of grammar, and some time fellow of the college, gave, June 12, for the stipend of one scholar, to be of the diocese of Norwich, his house at the Castle-end in Cambridge, called the Maid's Head; and his lands in the field of Cambridge, Chesterton, Histon, Girton, and Colton, then 1 l. per ann. 1507.

Six acres and a half in Chesterton were purchased with the college money, by Edward Stub, sub-master; there are also in Chesterton twenty-seven acres, one rood and an half belonging to the house in Castle-end, part given by Sigo, and part purchased by the college, in fe-

veral parcels, held by copy, and per acre, paid 40 s. fine ; but upon agreement with the lord of Chesterton, 33 H. VIII, there is now paid 5 s. per ann. rent, and 13 s. 4 d. on the death or removal of the master, in lieu of all fines.

1520.

Geoffry Knight, doctor in divinity, gave the manor of Pattenley, in Norfolk, Oct. 1 ; which, anno 30 H.VIII, by the trustees for performing his will, was, with the consent of the college, exchanged with Sir Roger Townshend, for the manor of Dengains, and other lands in Terversham and Stow-Qui, near Cambridge. Sir Roger had eight score pounds in exchange, out of the money Dr. Bayley gave to the college ; Pattenly being then valued at 20 marks per ann. and Stow-Qui at 21 l. per ann. ; out of it he assigned eight marks apiece to two of the senior fellows, priests, to be appointed by the master ; they were twice every week (Wednesday and Friday) to perform divine offices, and use certain prayers of his own prescribing ; and to be excluded from any other office or salary ; and to a lecturer, either in humanity, logic, or philosophy, to read, either in Greek or Latin, four days in the week in term time 2 l. per ann.

1524.

Robert Long, citizen of Norwich, and Agnes his wife, gave to the college the nomination of an honest priest, or fellow of the college, to their chantry in the church of St. Michael, in Coltonie, and the donation of the same.

John

John Bayly, doctor of divinity, gave to the college 1534.
300 l. and upwards; with 200 l. thereof were bought the
lands in Haddenham, in the isle of Ely, Feb. 20, of
William Buckenham, then master of the college: all
which lands in Haddenham, Wilton, Sutton, Streatham,
and Whittilisforth, alias Whichford, in the isle of Ely,
with their appurtenances; and his house in the parish of
St. Edward, in Cambridge, against the Pease-market hill:
this Dr. Bayly gave to the maintenance of a fellow-stu-
dent in physick or divinity, not to be a priest unless he
would, and of any place or country.

About this time Reginald Elie, of Cambridge, free- 1536.
mason, gave, by William Buckenham, his executor, and
master of the college, a house in Michael-lane, divided
into three habitations, for three poor people to dwell in;
to be put therein by the master of the college only, and
his lands in the fields of Barton, Granchester, Cumberton,
and Chesterton, worth 20 s. per annum, for repair of the
house.

Hen. VIII, anno reg. 27, anno Domini 1536, remitted to
the university, and so to this college, his first fruits and
tenths, by act of parliament; and did then appoint there
should be an humanity or rhetorick lecture, found by
the college.

Thomas

1540. Thomas Atkin, vicar of Mutford, and Margery Hore, of the same town, gave to the college 48 l. apiece, to buy lands of the yearly value of 4 l. per ann. The same Thomas gave also Pain's close, in Worlingham, in Suffolk, of the yearly value of 40 s. for stipends for three scholars of the diocese of Norwich, 35 s. per ann. They are to be chosen by the master and two senior fellows. The lands which were bought were in Cowling and Cartling, in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, 4 l. per ann.

William Gale gave the manor of Brandstedes, for a priest, or two scholars; and other lands there were bought with 40 l. of Elizabeth Clere's money, and some part of the price of the lands which the college had and sold in Causton; in all to the yearly value of 14 l. together. The said William Gale, of Eye, in Suffolk, gave lands in Hinxton, in Cambridgeshire, which were sold by Dr. Skip, master of this college; who was compelled by the power of Edward North, chancellor of the court of augmentations and revenues of the crown, (soon after lord North, of Carthing) to sell them to him for 300 l.; who with that money bought the manor of Agnells, in Bedfordshire, then 14 l. per ann.; from whence there is but one scholar, by the name of Gale's scholar, paid 40 s. per ann. This was bought by Dr. Skip; but he being made bishop of Hereford, 31 Henry VIII, it was conveyed to John Stirman, master of this college, and other

other feoffees, by John Rufford, esq. of whom it was purchased.

John Whitacres, clerk, of Norwich, gave all his lands and tenements in Steeple-Morden, and Gilden-Morden, in Cambridgeshire; and in Ashwell, in Hertfordshire; then valued at 3l. 13s. 4d. per ann. to one of the fellows, being a priest, to officiate twice in a week at Great St. Mary's, in Cambridge; and to assist at divine service in the church and choir, every Sunday and holyday in the year; and for making default of his service a fortnight, to pay to the parish 10s. *toties quoties*; and for non-payment, the churchwardens to enter the premises, and to distrein on any part of them. 1539.

Until this time the college, or hall of Gonvill, was never incorporated, and had only several licences of mortmain to take lands; yet it was supposed they were a corporation, and the master and fellows thought so; whereas they were only incorporated by bishop Bateman's power, and being confirmed by the chancellor of the University, and bishop of Ely; which, without letters patents under the great seal of England, gave them no legal title to be an incorporation or body politic; but were what they thought they had been, rather by the piety, goodness, and simplicity of those ages, than by any right of law. In this year John Caius, doctor of physick, born in Norwich, and some time fellow of this college, upon petition of 1657.

of the master and fellows, preferred to the king and queen, obtained a charter of foundation, as well as a confirmation of all the rights, estates, and privileges, they formerly enjoyed: by which charter he himself was made a founder, and added to Gonvill and Bateman, and had leave to appoint rules and statutes for the master, fellows, and scholars to observe and keep; provided they were not repugnant to the statutes of Bateman, or any way encroaching upon the queen's prerogative, or her successors. He had also, by the charter, licence to give in mortmain to the college, lands to the value of 70 l. per ann.; and the college to receive in mortmain lands to the value of 100 l. per ann. and to found two fellows or more, and twelve scholars or more; the college to be called the college of Gonvill and Caius, and to be incorporated by the name of The Master and Fellows of Gonvill and Caius College, founded in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and by this title, and no other, they are to sue and be sued, implead or be impleaded, receive lands, houses, rents, manors, &c.

On the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, 1588, Dr. Caius dedicated and consecrated the college to the honour of the Annunciation aforesaid, to which it was formerly dedicated by Gonvill and Bateman, and endowed it (besides plate, money, books, and other things which now and soon after he gave to it,) with the manor of Croxley, in Snell's-hall, in Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, then 23 l. 1 s. 7 d. per ann. formerly parcel of the lands of the abbey of St. Alban's. The manor of Runcton, in Norfolk, formerly belonging to

the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, then 22 l. 5 s. per ann. together with the parsonages of the churches of Holme, Wallington, and the manor of Burnham, in Norfolk, formerly belonging to the monastery of Wymondham, then 6 l. per ann. All these manors he purchased of King Philip and Queen Mary (they being vested in the crown upon the dissolution of monasteries), on the 12th of Feb. in the 4th and 5th years of their reign, at the price of 1030 l. 12 s. 6 d. * But the advowsons of Runc-ton, Holme, and Wallington, were conveyed before that time to Sir Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton and Saye, high admiral of England, and Henry Herdson, of London, by E. VI. anno regni 6to. Dec. 11; so that the college has lost them. After the determination of the leases then in being, Doctor Caius ordained the raising of the rents, together with the quit-rents, to the annual sum of 121 l. 14 s. 2 d. halfpenny.

On the 12th of Feb. this year, Thomas Wendy, doctor of physick, gave to the college his rectory of Haslenfield, in Cambridgeshire, after the decease of his wife Margaret, who died anno 1570, on condition that the college should lett it in fee-farm, together with the patronage of the church, unto his heir at law for ever; reserving out of it only 10 l. per ann. clear rent, which was thus to be disposed of; 8 marks to a fellow, to be paid sine liberatura & distributionibus, to be chosen out of the diocese of

* Vide Lit. Patent, in Thesaur.

Norwich, by the master and major part of the fellows ; 4 marks more for his fellow, to wait upon his heirs at Haslenfield four times in the year, viz. Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and All Saints, and there to preach on those days ; to be a priest, or student in divinity ; 10s. per ann. to the college for extraordinary uses, and 20 s. to be distributed among the master and all the fellows present at the celebrating his exequies on his anniversary day ; the master to have 20d. and the residue to be spent in exceedings in a dinner or supper that day. His fellow also was to pray for his soul's welfare, &c. After the decease of his wife Margaret, which was 21 Dec. 1570, this rectory was demised, by the college, to his nephew and heir Thomas Wendy, according to his will ; but no annuity paid for 38 years, viz. until 1609, at which time the arrears amounted to 380 l. ; and then the college and he came to an agreement, that this rectory should be discharged of this rent-charge, and this whole debt should be remitted ; and that he and his heirs should pay for ever, yearly, 20 marks out of all his lands and tenements in Barrington, in Cambridge ; whereof 10 l. to be paid yearly to a fellow, to have no other dividend, and five marks to the uses last expressed.

Out of the last mentioned sum which the said doctor gave, he ordered there should be paid to the master of the college seven marks, upon this condition especially, “ Ut plurima sit in collegio custodis præsentia, rara absentia, nisi in causis collegii ;” but if he did not reside, then the seven marks (which were to be paid out of the perquisites

quisites of the courts of these manors) should go to the college-chest, until he resided in the college. He gave also to three fellows of his foundation, 8 marks a-piece, and to each 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly, for livery-money, and to 20 scholars of his foundation four marks a-piece, and one mark for livery. He ordained a commemoration to be made for the founders and benefactors at the end of every term, or three months; and gave to the master and fellows on every of those days 6s. 8d. for exceedings, and to the scholars as much; and for the expences of dissecting a body once every year, 1l. 6s. 8d. He gave to be expended on the 6th of October, the day of his birth, and July the 29, the day of his death, each day 20s. upon a feast, to which his superintendants, viz. the provost of King's, and master of Corpus Christi College, to be invited, and receive each 3s. 4d.; upon his anniversary, to the master, 1s. to the fellows, masters of arts, 6d. to the bachelors, 4d. to every scholar, 2d. that shall be present; the esquire-beadles are also to be invited, but no money given to them.

Thomas Bacon, B. D. master of Gonvill, or Caius College, died Jan. 1, at Sheffield, in Kent, and on the 24th of the same, Dr. Caius being chosen, unwillingly and with much intreaty undertook the government and management of the college affairs, as master or keeper thereof; under whom how much they were advanced, all men know, and whom every good and just master ought to emulate, though he cannot equal him in his care.

* In this licence there is a grant from the queen to the college, that they may yearly, for ever, take two dead malefactors bodies, at their discretion, and dissect them, without the prohibition or controul of any person whatsoever, or paying any thing for them.

1564. On the 2d of June, as appears by a deed, Dr. Caius purchased of Robert Lané a parcel of his orchard for 50l. upon part of which the east side of Caius Court is founded, and the other part is now the president's garden: this garden, or orchard belonged to the Lamb inn, or hostle, and sided upon it towards the east, which is the house that Mr. ——— now lives in, and abutts on the house formerly called St. Mary's inn, or hostle, belonging to Benedict College.

This year, Oct. 3, Dr. Bustie, alias Bysby, gave 20l. to buy lands to the yearly value of 20s. which should be expended in firing, to keep a fire in the hall, or parlour, on Sundays and holidays, and on other days in very cold weather, which was to be adjudged by the master of the college, at dinner and supper, from All Saints until the Purification of Mary the Virgin; on condition that the young scholars, or others, before dinner and supper, should alternately recite certain verses in the psalms, and a short prayer

* Queen Elizabeth's letters patent for the bodies of two dead malefactors, to be dissected.

in

in Latin, which he directed, at the fire's side ; and if the recitation was omitted a month together, the use of these lands, with the benefit thereof, was to go to Trinity Hall, until they should willingly perform the same ; this was called Firegrace. In this year the prayer and verses are recorded in the college annals. Before this and Bishop Shafton's gift, there was no fire in the hall or parlour, but at the charge and cost of the master and fellows.

This year, Joan Trapps, widow, late the wife of Robert Trapps, of London, goldsmith, on the 28th of Oct. by the persuasion of Dr. Caius, gave lands to the yearly value of 11l. 6s. 8d. for the stipends of four scholars, and one mark yearly to the college, for extraordinary uses ; every scholar to have four marks yearly, and to be called Trapp's Scholars : this was settled by her trustees, with certain conditions for the election of her scholars ; one or more of them to be chosen by the governors of the free-school of Sandwich, in Kent ; they are to be children of poor parents, which of themselves are not able to maintain them.

This year Dr. Caius, at his own cost, purchased of the 1564. master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College (a licence being first obtained of queen Elizabeth for doing the same), four tenements, called Ansell's, Houghton, Talbots, and Smyths, alias the King's Arms, right over against the church and church-yard of St. Michael, with their appurtenances,

tenances, orchards, and curtilages, on condition to pay annually, for ever, unto Trinity College, 6l. 13s. 4d.

1566. On the twelfth of March, Dr. Caius purchased a piece of ground of the master and fellows of Corpus Christi College, belonging to St. Mary's hofle, and parcel of the orchard of that tenement, for 20l. which land joins to Honors Gate west, and is part of the east side of Caius Court; on it is the wall that divides the college from the garden of the said hofle; now the theatre is built upon it.

1570. The college purchased of Clement Sysley the manors of Bincombe and Woburn, with the rectory of Bincombe, all in reversion after the death of lady Margaret, wife of Sir Giles Allington, knight, late wife of Thomas Argoll, of London, Esquire; both these manors are in Dorsetshire; Bincombe was, when it was purchased, of the yearly value of 15l. 9s. besides reprises, and cost 309l. and the rectory 20l. The indenture of sale bears date April 20, 1570. This manor was parcel of the lands of St. Stephen's, Westminster: the manor of Woburn, parcel of the manors of the monastery of Sherborne, when it was purchased, besides reprises, was 14l. 7s. 8d. per annum, and the college paid for it, 260l.

Peter Hewett, of Barrow, in Suffolk, clerk, gave to the college 180l. to buy lands with it, to the value of 12 marks per annum, and ordained three scholarships, each four

four marks per annum, the scholars to be chosen out of the diocese of Norwich, 1st by the master, 2d by the president, 3d by the next senior fellow.

Humfry Byfby, Dr. of Laws, gave money to the college, towards the purchase of the manor of Woburn, on condition to allow 35s. per annum to a poor scholar out of the school of Eye, in Suffolk, or near to that place.

Mathew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, gave unto the college 60l. 13s. 4d. on condition the college should allow 3l. 0s. 8d. per annum to a scholar, to be chosen by the archbishop of Canterbury, or sede vacante by the dean and chapter: he is to be born at Canterbury, and educated in the schools there.

With the money the three above-named persons gave, the manor of Woburn was purchased; and out of it their scholars stipends are paid, according to their covenants; to Hewett's three scholars, 8l. per annum; to Dr. Byfby's, 35s.; to the archbishop's, 3l. 0s. 8d.; in all, 12l. 15s. 8d.: the residue to go to the college-chest.

Nicholas Mynne, of Little Walsingham, in Norfolk, esquire, gave unto the college his portion of tithes in Burnham Overy, alias Burnham St. Clements, in Norfolk, parcel of the revenue of the monastery of Wymondham; and in compensation of this gift, the college granted him a lease of their manor of Burnham Wymondham
for

for 21 years, without fine; upon condition he should wage law with Richard Southwell, Esq; and frustrate a lease of 80 years, made 13 Hen. 8th. This portion of tithes, long since by composition (I think between the monastery of Wymondham and Walsingham), to which the rectory of Burnham Overy did belong, was paid yearly in 16 quarters of barley, and rented of the college at 8l. per annum, by the owners and tenants to the manor of Lathes, and sometimes under that value; but in the year 1656, the owner of the rectory pretended it was only a rent-charge of 8l. per annum, and no portion of tithes, or 16 quarters of barley, to be paid; for which there arose a suit between the college and him; and in the same year the portion of tithes, or 16 quarters of barley in lieu of them, with 40l. costs, was decreed to the college. There is also a decree to the same purpose 20 Jacobi I.

1573. Dr. Caius, on the 27 of June, resigned his mastership to Thomas Legge, master of arts, born at Norwich, and afterwards doctor of law, having finished the court, as it now stands, that bears his name, all but Honoris Gate, and the tower of the stairs going to the treasury; the charge of which amounted to 1834l. 4s. 3d. the charges of the gate called Sapientia, the towers, and his tomb, amounted to 175l. 13s. 1d. On the west side of this gate, over the arch, is this inscription:

IO: CAIUS POSUIT SAPIENTIAE 1567.

On the east side this:

V I R T U T I S.

Over

Over the gate which leads to the schools, which is an admirable piece of architecture, is this :

H O N O R I S.

Over the gate right over against St. Michael's church is this :

H U M I L I T A T I S.

On the 29th day of July following, this brave man died at London of a languishing disease, and disturbed, as may be guessed, at the furious and rash zeal of those times. He was born on the 6th of Oct. 1510. On the 2d and 3d of July before he died, he gave order for making his sepulchre under the altar of the Virgin Mary, on the north side of the chapel, where he would have his body laid. When the chapel was rebuilt, he was found in a vault, and though he had been buried such a long time, yet his body was whole and perfect before it was touched, and his beard was very long ; and upon comparing the picture with his visage, there was found a great resemblance: His tomb is now erected above that place in the wall. This altar that he was buried under, was not the high altar, but a private inferior one; for there was always a high altar, and many peculiar altars in those times in all churches and chapels ; and all altars formerly were built of stone or brick, about the height of a table, and then covered with one large stone ; and where we see many large grave stones in a church that never had any inscription, we must not think them to be laid on graves, but that they are the stones which are taken off the altars, and laid in those places at the reformation.

tion. I have seen many of the altars standing, the stones being taken off the top, as in the vestry of Garboldisham, and elsewhere; and there are some few altars left standing untouched in some places, which are now taken for tombs, but may be very easily distinguished from them by their position; for they all stand north and south, as all tombs stand east and west. The altars being exactly like a tomb, gave occasion for those sort of tombs to be called Altar Tombs, *i. e.* tombs made as to height and shape like an altar.

1574. William Gerard, Esq; and William Cornway, citizen and grocer of London, executors of Dr. Caius's last will and testament, (whom he ordered to purchase lands to the value of an hundred pounds per annum, to the end that all those of the foundation should be free from the charge of firing, and that the porter should have 2l. 13s. 4d. per annum) bought of James Altham, Esq; and Thomas Altham, citizen of London, for 240l. all the lands and tenements called Swannefly in Caxton in Cambridgeshire, late part of the possession of the monastery of St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, then of the yearly rent of 10l. and a browne, or 13s. 4d. in lieu thereof. The present rent of this farm in money every half year, is 3l. 6s. 8d.

1576. Sir Christopher Heydon, Kt. and Dame Temperance his wife, gave to the college their rectory, or free chapel of Pattisley, in Norfolk, on consideration that those two fellows

fellows who enjoy Dr. Knight's salaries, which ought to be for life, or during their stay in the college, should be signified to his heirs in writing under the college seal, at Baconthorpe-hall, in Norfolk, and that two scholars should be nominated by Sir Christopher's heirs to the next scholarship proper to Norfolk, which should next fall void, and so his heirs to nominate to those two scholarships for ever: the college to give notice within one month after they are void. A fellow that has but one of Dr. Knight's salaries, to hold the rectory or free chapel, and to receive of the college for all dues belonging to it, 4*l.* per annum, and to preach at any church or chapel in Norfolk.

Jocosa, alias Joyce Frankland, widow, the daughter of Joan Trapps, widow, (beforementioned 1564, 7 Eliz.)^{1585.} a most excellent and pious woman, among the rest of her goods and lands, which she gave to pious uses, bequeathed unto the college, three days before she died, Feb. 20, 1586, her principal messuage, with two tenements situate in Philip-Lane, London, then of the yearly value of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and left her executors, Thomas Legge, Dr. of Laws, Thomas Smallman of the Inner Temple, Esq; and John Burr, scrivener, of London, 1540*l.* to buy lands of the yearly value of 70*l.* 10*s.*; that the college should be endowed annually with the revenue of 103*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of her gift, to the end that six fellows of her foundation, might receive 7*l.* per annum a-piece for their stipends, and 12 scholars 5 marks each; an Hebrew lecturer.

turer 4*l.* per annum ; a chaplain, or conduct, 10*l.* per annum, so as he should perform eight common places or sermons in a year in the chapel, in which he should mention her and her son William Saxey ; and in those sermons, or exhortations, he should declare the charity and pious devotion of Joyce Frankland, the daughter of Robert Trapps, late of London, Goldsmith, and William Saxey her son. She willed also, to every one of the scholars of her mother Joan Trapps, to each a mark per annum for an increase of their stipends ; and willed, that her fellows, chaplain, and scholars, should be called the fellows, chaplain, and scholars, of Joyce Frankland, the daughter of Robert Trapps, and of William Saxey her son : all to be chosen by the major part of the seniors ; the fellows to have no dividend or distributions as the seniors have, and in all things to be subject to the college statutes.

With this money Dr. Legge, the surviving executor or feoffee, purchased the manor of Dabbernoons, in Duxworth, and settled it upon the college 4. 1 Eliz. There were since two tenements purchased in Duxworth, of Thomas Symonds, Esq; with their convenient barns, &c. with some other lands, which cost 160*l.* ; by which means the tenant has a handsome dwelling, which before he had not. The whole is let for 62*l.* per annum, except the quit-rent being let for 10*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* per annum.

Richard

Richard Willifon, of Sugwas, in Hertfordshire, gave certain lands and tenements, without impeachment of waste, in Haglo and Pulton, in the parish of Aron, in the forest of Dean in Gloucestershire; but before his gift, he leased them out at very small rents for 1000 years, reserving upon all the farms, but 7l. 1s. 4d. per annum, for the stipends of two scholars after the death of his wife Margaret, who died, A. D. 1596.

The 4th of March, William Cutting, gent. died, and 1599.
by his will gave to the college an annual rent-charge for ever of 13l. 6s. 8d. out of all his lands and tenements called Allens, alias Rumbalds, in the parish of West Tilbury, in Essex, for the stipends of four poor scholars born in Norfolk, so as every one should receive 3l. 6s. 8d. per annum. But because the college, as a corporation, or body politic, was not in a legal capacity to receive such a gift, they did not enjoy it 'till 1612; when upon a bill exhibited in Chancery by the college, it was decreed them, with the arrears, against the heirs of William Cutting, who denied the payment of it.

This year the long lease of Mortimers manor came 1605.
out, which was made from Mich. 1507, for 99 years, to the Maior and Bailiffs of Cambridge; by which the college lost almost all their quit-rents, a sheep's walk, and free bull and boar, and about 4 acres of land, by changing their dooles and bounds, and by altering the names of the houses and tenements belonging to this manor.
These

These petitioned the king, and procured a mandamus to the college to renew their lease; but upon the college's address to his majesty, it was withdrawn, and they had liberty to lease it to whom they pleased; and it was leased to William Paget, for the use of Dr. Legge, then master of the college, for 20 years, 1605, one year before its expiration.

1606. Sir William Paston of Oxnead in Norfolk, knight, gave a 100l. towards building a new hall, which was laid out in the Combination Room.

On the 12th of July, Dr. Legge died, and gave all his goods, unbequeathed, to the College; and also the residue of his term in the manor of Mortimers, which in time increased to 600l. on condition that the tenements purchased of Trinity College should be pulled down, and a new building erected in their place; which is now the east side of the New Court over against St. Michael's church: on a stone in the wall is this:

HOC ÆDIFICIUM
EXTRACTUM EST
SUMPTIBUS
DRIS LEGGE
ANNO DOMINI
MDCXIX

1614. William Branthwait, D. D. master of this College, 26 September, together with the fellows, purchased with the college

college money, the manor of Berrysteed in Great Shelford, with the demesne lands and appurtenances, sometime part of the possession of the late Bishop of Ely ; and lately of Christopher Rogers, gent. deceased, for the sum of 2000l. together with a water-mill, and all his lands in Great Shelford or elsewhere, in the county of Cambridge, except the late mansion-house of Christopher Rogers, and all the lands by him purchased of John Goldwell, Esq; paying to the king, his heirs and successors, 6l. per ann. for the said mill. This was purchased of Edward Foxton, gent. Nathaniel Cradock, draper, and Agnes Rogers Widdow, being appointed trustees for the sale of it, by the will of Christopher Rogers. Out of this manor the master receives 10l. per ann. and the 12 seniors 5l. per ann. each, the overplus to the College chest.

Dr. Stephen Perse, M. D. and senior fellow of the college, died ; and on the 27th of the same, he made ^{Sept. 30,} ^{1615.} his will, and gave unto his executors 5000l. to buy lands of 250l. per ann. besides repairs in mortmain, for such uses as are in his last will expressed, viz. To the school-master, who is to be M. A. of this University, 40l. per ann. and to the usher who is to be at least, A. B. of this University, 20l. per ann. both master and usher to be such as were educated in the school, if fit for it before others ; which school he ordered his executors to erect ; they are to teach 100 scholars born in Cambridge, Trumpenton, Barnwell, and Chesterton, and no more or any other to be taught
in

in the same school: To 6 alms women of his alms-house, 4 l. per ann. each. They were to be poor, aged, single and unmarried people, of the age of 40 years at least; to be chosen out of the parishes of St. Edwards, and St. Michaels, and for default out of these parishes, then out of St. Benedict: To six fellows of his foundation, 10 l. per ann. each. To be A. B. at least, and such as were his scholars to be preferred, and have his fellowship before any other. To 6 scholars of his foundation 4 l. per ann. each, and such to be chosen as have been scholars in his school 3 years at least, before any others: To the college chest towards the reparations of what was then, and what was afterwards to be built, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per ann. To morning under-lecturers, each 40 s. per ann. To 6 Frankland fellows, 3 l. a-piece per ann. for an increase of their fellowship. To the master, cook, butler, caterer, and porter, each 20 s. per ann. To the under-cook, 10 s. per ann. To the 3 alms women belonging to the college, to each 16 s. per ann. To the maintaining the river at Spittle Horse end, 8 s. per ann. To the repairing the causeway from Jesus-lane end, to the further end of Barnwell, and from thence to Qui causeway, 10 l. per ann. To the churchwardens of Massingham and Harpley, on Christmas-day, each 30 s. to be bestowed on the poor in their different parishes. To the master of the college for the time being, 3 l. and to each of the 4 seniors, 30 s. per ann. To the register to keep the accounts of his estate, 40 s. For a dinner yearly on his mortuary day, 40 s. For exceeding among the scholars in the college, 20 s. The
vice-

vice-chancellor, or his deputy to be invited and to receive 20 s. To each of the 3 Esqr. Beadles, 3s. 4d. To the preacher, 13 s. 4 d. Towards the maintenance of a charitable institution intended to be settled at Barley, 3 l. per ann. The remainder of the 250 l. per ann, to be disposed of to such charitable uses, as his executors shall think fit. Besides this, he gave 500 l. to the master and seniors of the college, to be bestowed about making a convenient building for the lodgings and chambers for his fellows, and scholars within the said college. And if any doubt or ambiguity should arise in his will, he desired it might be interpreted and determined, by the senior judge of assize for the county of Cambridgeshire, the vice-chancellor for the time being, and the master of the college: and he adds this proviso at the end of his will, Provided that only the master and seniors of the college for the time being, from time to time after the first named executors be dead, have the ordering, disposing, election, and appointment of all things appointed to my executors in my last will. The sum of all the annual payments issuing out of this gift, is 243 l. 14 s. 8 d.

Martin Perse, Esq; settled upon feoffees to the use of 1618. the college, and other uses mentioned in the will, the manor of Fratinghall, with his land in Bassingbourn, in Cambridgeshire; with all the lands, farms, and woods to it belonging, in the occupation of diverse men, to the value of 250 l. per ann. which he purchased of Sir

L

Thomas

Thomas Bendish, with the 5000 l. bequeathed in the will lying and being in Frating, Bentley parva, & magna, & Thornington, in Essex.

By direction and appointment of Dr. Branthwait and fellows, Martin Perse, Esq; covenanted with John Atkinson, for the erecting of the north side of New-court, or Perse's court; over against the alms-houses in Michael-lane, alias Pisspot-lane, at the price of 500 l. which was given by Dr. Perse's will: on a stone in this building may this be read,

HOC ÆDIFICIUM
EXSTRUCTUM EST
SUMPTIBUS
DR^{IS} PERSE
ANNO DNI
MDCXVIII.

1618. The ancient tenements purchased of Trinity college, were pulled down; and a new building erected joined to Dr. Perse's, Jan. 16, an agreement was made with the aforesaid John Atkinson, for 660 l. issued out of the money of Dr. Legge's; and it was at the same time decreed, that in that structure there should be some monument in memory of Dr. Legge.

Dr. Branthwait died, and ordered his executors to buy lands of the yearly value, besides repairs, of 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. for the founding of four scholarships, 5 l. per ann.

anni. each *, for a feast every year on the day of his death, or four days after, to the master and fellows, 3 l; to the scholars, 20s; to the provost of King's, and master of Emmanuell, his superintendants, each 6 s. 8 d; to two scholars of Emmanuell, each 1 s. and to dine in the hall: He gave his library to the college, being a collection of very choice books: His executor Richard Branthwait, Esq; purchased lands in Wiggenhall, St. German's, and St. Peter's in Norfolk, and conveyed them to the fellows of this college for the purpose aforesaid, anno 1621.

Dr. Gostling being master, brought up into the treasury, 40 l. which the Earl of Bath gave, either towards building a new hall, or to buy books for the library; this was laid out in finishing the combination chamber. 1624.

This year was determined by a decree dated this day, June 8, a suit commenced 8th June, anno 1620, between Sir Thomas Cornwalleis, Thomas and John Soame, Esqrs. and the college; several lands and sheep walks, rents and services, belonging to the manor of Burnham Wymondhams, which were destroyed and detained by a lease of 80 years made thereof, by Ely Ferrers, abbot of Wymondham, and the convent, 30 H. VIII. to Richard Southwell, Esq; owner of the manor of Loxham and Postead Hall, and other lands intermixed with the lands of Burnham Wymondham; the lands being used pro-

* This Benefactor is commemorated on the 15th of February annually.

miscuouſly, and the courts of the three manors being kept at one and the ſame time without diſtinction, on purpoſe to compound and make them one : Theſe perſons whom the college ſued, claimed by ſeveral mean conveyances from the ſaid Southwell, who after the expiration of the ſaid leaſe of 80 years in 1620, detained the lands belonging to the manor of Burnham Wymondham, as their own eſtate ; which by this decree were ſettled upon the college, though with great detriment in loſs of lands, charges, ſheep walks, &c. The lands decreed were 101 and an half acres, the ſite of the manor of Burnham Wymondham.

1626. That learned and excellent governor of the college, Dr. Goſtlin died, who out of his abundant charity, gave to the college, as followeth, viz. I do give a houſe or houſes called the Roſe and Crown, in Cambridge, &c. unto the maſter and fellows of Gonvile and Caius college, Cambridge, and to their ſucceſſors for ever ; Item, I do give unto the ſaid maſter and fellows, and their ſucceſſors for ever, my annuity of 30 l. per ann. out of the manor and lordſhip of Milton, with arrearage of rents already due, of 73 l. which annuity of 30 l. I purchaſed of Mr. Harris of the ſaid town, to the end that the rents of the aforeſaid houſe or houſes, and alſo of the aforeſaid annuity, ſhould for the firſt 7 years be gathered into the college cheſt, and that time being expired, the maſter and fellows for the time being, ſhall out of that money, together with the houſes and annuity, make ſufficient
and

and good surety unto Caius college, of 40 l. per ann. for ever, to be employed, viz. To four scholars born in the city of Norwich, 5 l. a-piece, per ann. ; for a feast on his mortuary, 4 l. ; the master of the college the same day, for his care to see his will performed, 40 s. ; to the preacher, 13 s. 4 d. to be appointed by the master ; to the senior fellows present, each 3 s. 4 d. ; to his scholars that are present, 2 s. 6 d. the residue to the college chest. The will is dated Oct. 19th, 1626.

On the 22d of October, 1626, Dr. Thomas Batchcroft was chosen master, under whose care and industry the college most happily flourished.

The college for 21 l. taken out of the public stock, 1627. purchased of Mr. John Gostlin, sometime fellow of this college, a pasture close lying in Shelford, by the college mill.

Martin Perse, Esq; sold to the college a tenement with the appurtenances, and 26 acres and 4 feet of arable land, lying in Bassingbourne, in Cambridgeshire, for the sum of 180 l. ; one hundred pounds whereof, was Dr. Harvey's money, which he gave for the foundation of a fellowship, and the master and fellows agreed upon a stipend of 4 l. 10 s. per ann. to be paid to a scholar, who should be called Dr. Harvey's scholar ; the rest of the money came out of the college chest, and the residue of the rent

is reserved thither : The conveyance to feoffees in trust for the college, is dated March 20th, 3 Car. I.

The college purchased for 110 l. of Francis Davenish, of Woburne, a tenement, 16 acres of arable, and 2 acres of pasture land, and 1 acre of meadow, in Woburne ; so that now the whole town is possessed by the college.

1632. Robert Wells, M. D. and senior fellow of the college, made his will, and soon after died ; he gave to the college all his temporal estate, and goods ; as bonds, books, monies, and what was any ways due and accruing to him, and made Dr. Batchcroft his executor.

The master and fellows, purchased for 1900 l. of George Fowler, Gent. both the advowsons of the rectories of St. Mary, and All Saints, in Weeting, in Norfolk ; together with a 100 l. per ann. issuing out of the manor of Weeting, to be paid at Lady-day, and Michaelmas ; and if any part of it be unpaid 56 days after any of the feasts, there is 5 l. more to be paid *Nomine Penas* ; and after that, for default of either the rent or the penalty, the college to enter and distrain upon all, or any part of the lands belonging to the said manor ; 400 l. of this money accrued to the chest out of Dr. Gostlin's gift, and therefore the master and fellows ordered, that there should be yearly so much paid out of this rent charge, as will make up the rent of the Rose and Crown,

Crown, 40l. per ann. to be distributed according to Dr. Gostlin's will: It was likewise ordered, that the master should receive 10l. per ann. out of the rent charge, and each senior fellow, 5l. per ann; the residue to the college chest.

The college purchased one acre of land in Caxton, in 1632. Cambridgeshire, for 3l. for which the tenant was to pay 3 s. 4 d. per ann. this acre lies in the middle of our lands, and was purchased both for the tenant's convenience and ours of inclosing.

For the convenience of its situation, the college purchased for the sum of 80l. a pasture close, called Charity's, in Shelford Magna; the rent ought to be paid to the college chest: This year the repairs of the Water-mill in this town, cost 211 l. 10 s. 5 d. 1634.

This year Mr. Matthew Stokys, one of the senior fellows of this college, died, and gave unto the master and fellows by his last will, dated July 20, 1631, both his rectories of Dilham and Honynges, in Norfolk; which held by the Bishop of Ely by lease, to have and enjoy them 5 years after his decease, to the intent and purposes following, viz. That within every ten years for ever, they should renew the said lease by the Bishop for the time being, at and under the usual rent of 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per ann. and to pay yearly for ever to 3 scholars of his foundation, 5 l. a piece, per ann. and 10 s. per ann. for chamber 1639.

chamber rent; to one fellow who is to be actually a divine, or to apply himself to the study of divinity, and may be of any county, 15 l. per ann. and 20 s. for chamber rent; to be subject to the college statutes, and to be chosen in three months after a vacancy, by the master and major part of the fellows; as also 2 of the 3 scholars who ought to be born in the city of Norwich, or county of Norfolk; the 3d scholar is to be named by the Bishop of Ely, within two months after a vacancy, otherwise the election devolves to the college; he may be of any county. For a feast yearly, on his funeral day 4 l. to the master 6 s. 8 d. These following to see his will, well and truly performed; to the 3 Esqr. beadles who are to be invited, 2 s. a piece; to the upper and under cook, caterer, butler, and porter, each 3 s. 4 d. to each of the college alms-women, 3 s. 4 d. and for the advancement of the fellowship and scholarship, his desire was that there should be a particular book kept, of all such monies as should arise from his gift over and above the renewing of the lease, at the time appointed. To the intent that the same might be employed by purchase, or otherwise, amongst other college money, for the better advancements of the said fellowships and scholarships.

1708. Mr. William Peters, rector of Weeting, in Norfolk, by his last will, dated August 14, 1708, left us an estate in Cherry Hinton, in Cambridgeshire; containing land to the value of £ , per ann. after his wives death, and

and payment of certain annuities for exhibitions for poor scholars.

This that follows is an account of the yearly rents paid in money to the master and fellows, as also of the corn rents paid by the tenants, together with the number of acres, arable and pasture, belonging to them.

Fouldon in Norfolk. The tythe corn in the whole town, 26 acres pasture, 44 arable in field—40 acres 2 rood out-field, in all 110 acres 2 rood—Rent paid in money yearly, 9l. 14s. 6d.—Wheat 7 quarters, 3 bushels, 2 pecks.—Malt 7 quarters, 1 coomb, 2 bushels.—Out rent paid to the King, 1l. 6s. 8d.—Purchased with the college money, and appropriated by Bishop Bateman.

The tythes of Mutford, and Barnby, in Suffolk, with the gleebes.—Money rent, 4l. 11s.—Corn rent, wheat 6 quarters, malt half quarter.—Purchased by the college.

Wilton in Norfolk, the Rector's house, &c. 1 acre, 2 rood of hempland, and 2 common parts containing 50 acres; and 120 acres, 2 rood arable, with the tythe corn belonging to the Rectory.—The money rent, per ann. 12l. 8s.—Corn rent, wheat 5 quarters and half, malt 7 quarters, 3 bushels.—64 acres, 3 rood in Wilton, Hockwold, and Feltwell.—Money rent, 2l.—Corn rent,

M

wheat

wheat 1 quarter, malt 1 quarter, 3 bushels.—Purchased by the college.

Barningham in Suffolk. A convenient farm house, 70 acres pasture, 24 acres 3 rood arable, besides advantage of topwood in great plenty.—Money rent, per ann. 8 l. 6 s. 8 d.—Corn rent, wheat 2 quarters and half, malt 3 quarters, 3 bushels.—Ex dono Steph. Smith.

Tuttington in Norfolk. A fair built house and well situated, 138 acres arable and pasture, very well wooded.—Out rents paid to several manors, 1 l. 4 s. 6 d.—Money rent, per ann. 4 l. 8 s. 10 d.—Corn rent, wheat 3 quarters and half, 2 bushels; malt 4 quarters.—Ex dono Dnæ Eliz. Clere,

The water-mills at Newnham, Cambridgeshire, with the mill-cloſe and 9 layes, 8 acres 2 rood; butchers cloſes, and 5 acres behind Peter-house gardens; arable, 48 acres in Cambridgeshire, Eaſtfield, and 41 acres in Weſtfield.—Money rent, 8 l. 17 s.—Corn rent, wheat 6 quarters and half 2 bushels; malt 8 quarters and half 3 bushels.—Ex dono Dnæ Scroope.

Teverſham in Cambridgeshire. The farm house with 4 acres 3 rood, pasture; and 60 arable.—Money rent, 5 l. 6 s. 8 d.—Corn rent, wheat 2 quarters; malt 2 quarters and half 2 bushels.—For capons and hens at Christmas and Eaſter, 7 s. 4 d.—Ex dono Tho. Willows.

Mattiſhall

Mattishall rectory in Norfolk, the gleebes and tythes of the whole town, money rent, per ann. 11 l.—Corn rent, wheat 6 quarters; malt 8 quarters.—Ex dono Radulphi Hemenhall, militis.

Gayfland, in Hinton, in Cambridgeshire, 45 acres 1 rood 12 foot, lying in Hinton and Teverham fields; worth 7 s. per acre.—Money rent, per ann. 1 l. 6 s. 8 d.—Corn rent, wheat 2 quarters; malt 1 quarter 2 bushels 3 pecks.—Out rent paid by the tenants. The Netherhall in Hinton, per ann. 1 l. 6 s. 10 d; to the same for store-fee, 2 d; to the same for fuit fine, 4 d.—Ex dono Tho. Willows.

Tickwell and Thornham, the messuage, &c. pasture, 2 acres 2 rood; inclosure, 14 acres; meadow, 6 acres 2 rood; in the fields 103 acres 1 rood and an half.—Money rent, per ann. 2 l. 13 s. 4 d.—Corn rent, wheat 2 quarters; malt, 2 quarters and half 2 bushels.—Ex dono Hen. Carter.

Chesterton in Cambridgeshire. 50 acres arable, dis-
perfed in the fields.—Money rent, 16 s. 8 d.—Corn rent,
wheat 1 quarter; malt, half quarter.—To the Lord of
the manor, 5 s. per ann.—For hens at Christmas, 3 s.
4 d.—Idem, the money rent, per ann. 8 s.—Corn rent,
wheat 4 bushels; malt 1 bushel 1 peck.—To Trinity
College, per ann. for free rent, 1 s. 6 d. Purchased, part
by William Sigo, and part by the college.

Dengains in Teverfham, Cambridgeshire. The manor house with 20 acres pasture, and 12 cows keeping on the common; 3 acres pasture, called 12 Layes; 12 acres of marsh, with privilege of sheep walk; 12 acres arable.—Money rent, per ann. 4 l. 13 s. 4 d.—Corn rent, wheat 3 quarters and half; malt, half quarter 3 bushels.—For a brawn at Christmas, 1 l. 10 s.—148 acres arable, 3 pasture.—Money rent, per ann. 6 l.—Corn rent, wheat 4 quarters and half; malt 6 quarters.—Quitt rents to be paid to the college every year, 3 s. 8 d.—De dono Doctoris Knight, P. Stipendio Lectur. Humanitat.

Haddenham. The house called Maddingleys, with the homestall; 1 acre 2 rood, and 4 acres 2 rood of pasture, inclosed; 22 acres of meadow; 3 acres 3 rood of marsh; 87 acres arable in the fields, and 2 acres in Ewell Fen.—Money rent, 5 l. 9 s. 4 d.—Corn rent, wheat 4 quarters 1 bushel.—For weathers at Christmas and Pentecost, 2 l.—The tenements called Stephen's and Patrick's, 2 acres of pasture, together with their fen lots.—Meadows and arable, 68 acres.—Money rent, per ann. 3 l. 8 s. 8 d.—Corn rent, wheat 3 quarters 3 pecks; malt 2 quarters 2 bushels.—For capons at Christmas, 6 s. 8 d.—De dono Doctoris Bayly.

Cambridge town. House on the Pease Market; the annual rent 10 l. the college rent per annum 2 l. 3 s. De dono Doctoris Bayly.

Barton

Barton Juxta, Cambridge, 4 acres, 2 rood of pasture; 25 acres, 3 rood of arable: money rent, 1l. 6s. 8d; corn rent, wheat, 1 quarter; malt, 1 quarter 3 bushels. For a hog and capons at Christmas, and weather at Easter, 16s. 8d. De dono Reginaldo Elie.

Worlingham in Suffolk. Pains Close in 3 divisions, 30 acres. Money rent, 1l. 6s. 8d.; corn rent, wheat, 1 and half quarters 2 bushels; malt, 3 bushels. De dono Tho. Atkin p. stipend. trium scholarum.

Agnels in Weston, Bedfordshire. The house with the appurtenances, both arable and pasture, as valued and let, April 18, 1668, 132l. per annum. The money rent paid the college, 9l. 6s. 8d. per annum; corn rent, wheat, 9 quarters; malt, 8 quarters. An out-rent to the king, 10s. purchased by the college with William Gale's money, and part with the money of the lands sold to Lord North.

Steeple and Gilden Morden, Cambridgeshire. The messuage called Christmas's, and about 5 acres pasture and a malthouse, and about 147 acres arable in the several fields. Money rent per annum, 6l. 13s. 4d. corn-rent, wheat, 5 quarters; malt, 6 1-2 quarters, 1 bushel. Out-rents paid to the manor of Steeple Morden and Browes, 1l. 5s. and to the manor of Shengay, 5s. De dono Dni Whitacre.

Croxley,

Croxley, Hertfordshire. The site of the manor, with 40 acres meadow, and 3 acres 2 rood pasture, 84 of underwood, 435 acres arable in, &c. Money-rent per annum, 34l. 17s. 8d. corn-rent, wheat, 7 and a half quarters; malt, 10 and a half quarters. De dono fundatoris D. Cajus.

Burnham, Norfolk. 1 acre 3 rood arable, formerly the site of the manor of Wymondhams, and 100 acres arable in the fields of Burnham Westgate. Money-rent per annum, 8l. item, 16 quarters of barley, payable out of the rectory of Burnham Overy; college-rent per annum, 8l. De dono Nich. Myne armigeri.

Bunton, Norfolk. The manor house, with 39 acres of pasture and meadow inclosed, 143 acres 2 rood arable, 5 acres more of meadow, and a sheep-walk for 400 ewes. Money-rent to the college per annum, 36l. 13s. 4d. corn-rent, wheat, 5 quarters; malt, 7 quarters. To the steward of the court yearly, 10s. De dono D. Cajus.

Swaycliff and Whitstable in Kent. The house, 2 barns, and other out-houses, 2 acres 3 rood, 7 closes adjoining, containing 34 acres, and 2 closes in Whitstable near the sea, called Knowle, and Sunder Tye, containing 21 acres. The rent paid to the college only in money per annum, 11l. 6s. 8d. De dono Dnæ Trapps.

Bincombe

Bincombe in Dorsetshire. The extended rent of the town, as valued and let 1667, was 311l. 16s. 8d. The annual rent paid to the college by all the tenants, 15l. 11s. 5d. halfpenny.

Oburn in Dorsetshire. The extended rent of Oburn, 294l. rent paid to the college per annum, 14l. 10s. 8d. for lands purchased of Davernish, 4l. 10s.—Purchased by the college.

Caxton, Cambridgeshire. Swannesly manor house, with 28 acres of pasture, and 12 acres more in the town, Swannesley hill 100 acres, 44 acres in the field. Money-rent, 6l. 13s. 4d. corn rent, wheat, 5 quarters; malt, 6 and a half quarters 1 bushel 1 peck. For a brawn at Christmas, 2l. De dono fundatoris per foco.

Pattessly in Norfolk. A finecure, now let for 10l. per annum, all manner of tithes whatever, both small and great, belonging to the rectory.

Payments issuing out yearly,	{	for Tenths,	£. 0	17	9
		Procurations,	0	2	0
		Synodals,	0	1	8

In all, £. 1 : 1 : 5

De dono Domini Christopheri Heydon militis.

Duksworth, Cambridgeshire. The manor house, with 28 acres 1 rood meadow, and pasture in the fields, and a walk

walk for 300 sheep. College rent per annum, 62*l.* steward's fee 1*q*s. De dono Dominæ Jocosæ Frankland.

London, Philips-Lane. Houses formerly before the fire, 100*l.* per annum; now the reserved rent upon 40 years lease, 20*l.* per annum. De dono ejusdem.

Great Shelford, Cambridgehire. A great barn, with 5 bay steeds, and 32 acres of pasture and arable adjoining to Mr. Baron's house, and 286 acres 1 rood of arable in the fields, and 4 acres 1 rood of meadow in several parcels; also 40 acres 1 rood at the lands end, in the field next to the river, with a walk for 400 sheep. Money-rent, 8*l.* corn-rent, wheat, 7 quarters 1 bushel; malt, 6 and a half quarters. For weathers at Easter and Whitsunday, 2*l.* and a brawn, 2*l.*; in all, 4*l.* Steward's fee per annum, 10*s.* Great Shelford Mill, with 4 acres pasture, let for 24*l.*; the fee-farm rent paid by the college to the king, 6*l.* per annum. Purchased by the college.

Wiggenhall St. German's, Norfolk. 64 acres of pasture in 2 several pieces, worth 45*l.* per annum. College rent per annum, 30*l.* De dono Doctoris Branthwait.

Milton, Cambridgehire. A pasture close in Milton, called Rye Close, containing about 8 acres, with 2 lands end at the bottom. This for the stipend of the Hebrew lecturer per annum. De dono Doctoris Batchcroft.

Dilham

Dilham and Honing. Lands renewed 15 July, 1661, by the Bishop of Ely : it cost the college 500l.

Fouldon. The vicar pays for the college lands to that town, 3l. 10s. per annum.

Runceton. A tenement and 24 acres, 3l. per annum.

Weeting in Norfolk. Two tenements and lands ; the rector to have them at 10l. per annum.

Britton Fleming in Devonshire, rectory appropriated 1629. to the college. Mr. Wortley rector 1st after the purchase.

Here follows an account of the monies laid out by the college in divers purchases.

Then ordered to give Bishop Wren, of Ely, 500l. for July 14, renewing the lease of Dilham and Honing. Most of this 1661. money was borrowed under the college seal.

Nonnes Barn, with a hemp land in Fouldon, conveni- May 6, ent for the vicarage, cost 60l. ; the vicar to pay for them 1663. 3l. 10s. per annum.

A tenement and 24 acres of land, purchased in Runc- July 17, ton for 200l. ; the master to have 2l. per annum, and 1665. the senior fellows 1l. per annum, out of this and Nonnes Barn.

1661. Two tenements and lands in Weeting in Norfolk, purchased of Mr. Peck, at 225*l.* they being convenient for the parsonage: the rector to have them at 10*l.* per annum, if he resided; if not, at 14*l.* per annum. Some of those lands were copyhold, and there was paid to the lord of the manor, 40*l.* for their manumission; the quit-rents, 20*s.* per annum, for their manumission, 20*s.*; together, 60*l.*
- Nov. 10, 1673. Ordered, that the master have 20*s.* per annum out of the purchase, and every fellow 10*s.*
- Mar. 24, 1680. 25*l.* per annum purchased of Mr. Dell, at Aynells, for 500*l.* Ordered, that the master have 3*l.* per annum out of the purchase, and every fellow 30*s.*; the residue to the college-chest.
- April 9, 1683. For lands at Bincomb, purchased of one Noster, 250*l.*
1683. For lands purchased of one ———, at Hockwold, called the manor of Carles, 1060*l.*
- Mar. 20, 1684. Two tenements purchased in Runcton.
- Oct. 12, 1694. Lands purchased of Mr. Long, in Fouldon, 110*l.* lying convenient for the vicar, and joining to Nonne's Barn, being 7 and a half acres.

The

The college laid out for wainfcot in Mr. Cafe's chamber, 60l. for which they receive 3l. per annum.

The college laid out for wainfcot in Mr. Gurdan's chamber, 27l. ; for which they receive, per annum, 27s.

The college laid out for wainfcotting Mr. Gooche's chamber, 80l. ; for which they receive, per annum, 4l.

The college laid out for wainfcotting Mr. Thurfston's chamber, 120l. ; for which they receive, per annum, 6l.

A messuage, and 6 acres of land, bought of Roger and Francis Naves, adjoining to Mr. Long's land in Fouldon, April 2, 1695. cost 50l.

John Pattison's estate in Fouldon, being a little farm where Clark lives, value 7l. 10s. per annum, and Haunchett's 8 acres, being 3l. 10s. per annum, escheated to the college ; but the last being entailed by the Goldwell's, the college, after suit, bought Goldwell's right for 25l.

A messuage and 5 acres of land, purchased of Roger Harrison, in Fouldon, in reversion after his mother's death, May 15, 1694. 50l.

To Mrs. Lockhart, for her estate in Runcton, being a tenement with half a rood of land, and 36 acres and half a rood of land in 35 several pieces, 100l. 1696.

Mar. 29, 1703. Bought then with the college money, a rent charge of 32l. per annum, issuing out of lands in East Dearham in Norfolk, which lands were part of the Park of the said town, and contain — This was bought of Henry Webster, and cost the college 800 l.

Ordered, that the master has 4l. and every fellow 2l. out of this purchase, per annum.

1708. Bought then of Mr. Dalton of Fulborn Lamb, a rent issuing out of his manor of Abbots in Shelford in Essex, being 32l. per annum. There are belonging to this estate — acres of land; this was purchased in part with Dr. Gostlin's legacy, being 500l. for augmenting his uncle's 4 scholarships, the rest by the college, cost 800l.

C O M M E M O R A T I O N S.

Lady Day, March 25,	-	-	Fundatoris Fest.
May 11,	-	-	Dr. Wendy's
June 12,	-	-	Mr. Stoky's
July 29,	-	-	Dr. Caius alter Fund.
Sept. 30,	-	-	Dr. Perse
Oct. 6,	-	-	Dr. Caius fest. 2 ^{da}
Oct. 21,	-	-	Dr. Gostlin
Dec. 2,	-	-	Dr. Cozens
Feb. 14, or 3 days aft.			Dr. Branthwait.

CORONACION OF HENRIE VIIth.

Here followeth, under Correction, a litle Devise of the Coronacion of the most high and mightie Christian Prince Henrie the VIIth, rightfull and indoubted Heire and King of the Crowne of England and of Fraunce, with their Appurtenaunces, and, by the hole Assent of all the Lordes, bothe Spirituall and Temporall, and also of all the Commons of this Lande, elect, chosen and required, the xxxth Daye of October, Anno Domini MCCCCLXXXV, in London, to be King of the same: Also of the most noble Princes Dame Elizabeth, his Wief, lawfull Queene of England, and Fraunce, &c. to be solemnized at Westminster.

FYRST, For that there is required manifolde great and humble Services to be done, as appurteigneth to the King's most Royall Person and Estate, and the same Services belonge to many divers and great Lordes, and other Nobells of this his Royalme, by Inheritaunce and Custome; therefore, that the King may assuredly be served, and every Lorde and noble Person of his
 Royallme

Royalme may use and enjoy such as becometh him by Right, the Kings Highness, following Justice, hath done to be made his open Proclamacion, that every Person clayming to do him any Mannual Service upon the Daye of his Coronacion, shall be at the White Hall, in his Pallice of Westminster the xivth Daye of October next comyng; and hath authorized the Erle of Pembroke, the Erle of Oxenford, the Lorde Standley, Sir Edward Standley, Sir William Huffle, to heare and determyne every Man's Right in that Behalf, &c.

Also in avauncing the auncient Nobles of Englande, the King hath appoynted a good Numbre of noble Persons of this his Royalme to take Order of Knighthoode, and be made Knights of the Bathe, in the Towre of London, the xxvijth Daye of October next comyng, called the Evyn of his Coronacion: And, that all Manner of Things that belong to such a Triumphe may be done honorably, and orderly disposed, the Kings Highness hath ordeined the noble Lorde the Erle of Oxenforde, Chamberlayn of Englande; the Lorde Standley, to be Constable of Englande; the Erle Notingham, to be Marshall of Englande, for that Daye. Yet, forasmuch as the Solempnitie of the Kings Coronacion and the Queenes is departed in ij Dayes Observaunce, that is to wytte, next the Daye of Coronacion, which is called the Evyn or Vigile of the Coronacion, therefore it is to be shewed following the State, Behaving and Demeaning as well of the King as of the Queene for thes ij Dayes. And, first, of the King.

THE

THE Kings Highness, the xxviiijth Daye of October next, being in the Tower of London, and honorably accompanied with his Lordes, after the hearing of his Divine Service, the Masse ended, shall come into the Hall, where shal be a Siege Royall prepared, as accordeth for his Estate; wherein his Grace sitting, or standing, shall order Knightes of the Bathe after the Forme of the auncient Custome of Kings of Englande; and there, in the same Place, standing great Lordes, in such Estate as shall be thought to his Highness for the Honor and Weale of him and his Royallme,

Sir Wm Tyler for to see for the Preparation of the Chaire in the Hall of the Towre, and the Kings Wardrop for the Clothe of Estate.

THE Order of Creacion of Knightes of the Bathe to be understande by the Heralds, and so to be conveyed, &c.

THAT don, the King, at his Pleasure, may go to the Dyner; and, that it hath been accustomed, such noble Persons as are than made Knightes of the Bathe, in Order as thei were made Knightes, to bere the Dishes to the King's Bourd in Ordre.

The Knightes of the Bathe to bere the Dishes to the Kings Bourd.

AFTERWARD thei saye, all the Lordes Temporall, the Maior of London, the Aldermen, Heralds of Armes, Serjeauntes of Armes, Trumpetts, Mynstrelles, and all other Officers according, are to be warnede to geve their Attendaunce at the saide Towre of London by on Afternone the Day after: And sone thereupon, the King, at the saide Towre, arrayed in a Doublet of grene or white Clothe of Golde, a long Gowne of purple Velvet, furred with Ermyns, with a riche Sarple and Garts, to take his Horse, trapped with a riche Trapper, with seven Cour-

Towarne all Men to be redie on the Evyn.

The Apparel of the King.

fors

fers following him, all trapped in riche and divers Trappers, and with a spare Courfor ladde in Hande, trapped with a Trapper of the Kings Armes, and saddled with a Saddle of Estate covered with Clothe of Golde, and all other Saddles covered with crymsen Velvet, except the Kings own Saddle, which is covered with like Clothe of Golde to the Saddle of Estate; and seven Henchemen, clothed in Doublets of crymsen Satten, and in Gownes of white Clothe of Golde, to follow the King upon seven Coursors barehedded.

Seven
Henche-
men to
ride bare-
hedded on
seven
Coursors.
The Canapie
borne o-
ver the
King.

IN this Wise the King shall ride barehedded under a Canapie of Clothe of Golde bawdken with foure Staves gilte, to be borne always by foure noble Knights, thei to be chaunged at divers and many Places, as well for that the King maye be well servid of many noble Persons, to their great Honor, as for their Ease that beare it, considering the long Distauce from the Towre to Westminster.

AFORE the King directly his Swearde shall be borne by a Peere of the Royallme: On the Right Hande of the Swearde, the Lorde Great Chamberlain of Englande. Next before them, the Maior of London, bearing a Mace in his Hande; and Garter Knight of Tharmes, on his Right Hande; and before them ij Squiers for the King's Bodie, bearing, in bandrick-wise twoo Mantelles furred with Ermyns, wearing twoo Hattes of Estate of crymsen Clothe of Golde, beked over, Beke turnyd upp behinde, and furred also with Ermynes, in Representation of the King's twoo Duchesses of Gyen and Normandie,

mandie. Afore them, all the Heraulds and Mynstrells; afore them, the newe made Knights of the Bathe; afore them, all other Noblemen, &c.

THEs so orderid, the Kings Highness, attending upon him, on Foote, three Score ^{lx} Knightes, a hundreth ^c Esquiers, wearing his Liverie, and Yomen of the Crowne and of his Chamber in a great Numbre, shall ride from the saide Towre by the open Streete of London into Chepe; from thence to Fleete Streete, and so directly fourth unto the Kings great Hall in his Pallaice at Westminster, &c.

SOME after the King is passed out of the Towre, the Queene shall followe, upon Quayshins of white Damaske Clothe of Golde, bareheded wearing a rownd Circle of Golde, set with Pearles and pretious Stones, arayed in a Kirtle of white Damaske Clothe of Golde furred with Mynever Purs garnished with Amblette of Golde; above that, a Mantell with a Trayne of the same white Damaske Clothe of Golde, furred with Ermyns, sitting in a Lytter without any Bayles or Covering; above her Hed covered with white Damaske of Silke; garnished with Fringe of Silke and Golde, with Ryband of Golde, and gilt Nayles, with iiij Pomells chased and gilte; lyned in the Bottome with Lynen Clothe; twoo great Coursers bearing the saide Lytter upon twoo Saddles covered with white Damaske Clothe of Golde garnished with Fring of white Silke, and Golde Rybands of the same; twoo Dorfers of Ledder covered with white Damaske Clothe of Golde lyned with white Damaske of Silke, twoo Brides,

dles, twoo Crowpers, twoo Rollers, twoo Paytrells, with twoo Trappers and other their Apparell in white Damaske of Silke; alwayes iiij noble Knightes bearing a Sele of white Damaske, lyned with white Tartaryn, upon Shaftes burnished with Silver, iiij Belles of Latyn fastened to them over the Queene; thei to be chaunged as it is above faide of the King; the Lordes Grey and Powes leading the Horſe of the Lytter.

THERE ſhall follow the Queene v Henchemen, all clothed in Doublets of crymſen Satten and Gownes of blewe Velvet, ryding in Womens Saddles covered with crymſen Clothe of Golde: Next after them, a Palfrey with a Saddle of Eſtate covered with Clothe of Golde to be ledd ſpare by the Yoman of the Queenes Horſes: After them three Chaires with xij Ladies therein; the firſt Chaire covered with crymſen Clothe of Golde, the ſecond with Velvet crymſen, the thirde with crymſen Damaske. After them vij Ladies, all clothed in Gownes of blewe Velvet purfelled with crymſen Satten, ſitting on vij Palfreys all of one Colour, with Saddles covered with crymſen Clothe of Golde, Horſe Harnes of the ſame in Manner, and Demy Trappers cutt Flame-wiſe, furred with Ermyns, powdred, &c.

NEXT after the Queene ſhall ride her Chamberlain; afore him two Eſquiers, Uſhers of her Chambre, either of them bearing in bawdrick-wiſe a Mantell furred with Ermyns and covered with Ermyns, and two Hatts of Eſtate of crymſen Clothe of Golde, Bek on Beke, turnid up behinde, and furred with Ermyns.

ALSO

ALSO there shall ride afore the Queene many Lordes of all Estates, Knights, Esquiers and noble Men in great Numbre ; and about her Person, on Foote, many Knights, Esquiers, Ushers and Yomen of her Chambre:

IN this wise the Queene shall ride following the King, till thei bothe come to Westminster Hawle, where thei bothe, under Clothes of Estate, at the Est End of Westminster Hawle may be served of the Voide ;

AND that don, to be brought into the Chambre. And for the King shall be arrayed a Bayne, and he therin to be bayned ; which don the King and the Queene maye take their Rest ; and so endeth the Observaunce of the Evyn of the Coronacion, &c.

ON Sondaye, the Daye of the Coronacion, xxx Daye of Octobre, the King, arayed by Sir Giles Dawbeney, Deputie, for that Daye Chamberlain, in Forme following: First, with two Shirts, one of Lawne, the other of crymsen Tartayne, bothe largely openid before and behinde, and in the Shulders laced with Ambletts of Silver and gilt ; a great large Breche Belte of Velvet, to gather the same together ; a Paire of Hosen of crymsen Sarfenett, Vampeys and all ; a Cote of crymsen Satten, largely openid as the Shirts be, to the which Cote his Hosen shall be laced with Ryband of Silke ; a Sircote close furred with Mynever Purs, whereof the Collor, Hands and the Speres, shall be garnished with Rybands of Golde ; a Hoode of Estate, furred with Mynever Pur, and purfelled with Ermyns ; a great Mantell of crymsen Satten, furred also with Mynever Purs, with a great Lace of

What array the King shall be in on the Daye of Coronacion.

The
Marble
Chaire.

Silke, with two Tassells also, in Color crymsen; a litle Cappe of Estate of crymsen Satten, ermyned and garnished with Ryband of Golde; and, accompanied with his Lordes Temporall in their Robes, and Noblemen, shall come early; and, it is so founden, by Presidents, by vj of the Clock, from his Chambre, into Westminster Hall, where he shall sitt, under Clothe of Estate, in the Marble Chaire, appareilled with Clothes and Quisshins of Clothe of Golde bawdekyn as it apperteigneth.

THE Queene also then immediately arayed in a Smock of Baynes, a Sircote Royal of crymsen Velvet, openid before, under her Waist fastenid with a Lace of the holie Unction, lynyed the Shulders and furred the Bodie with Mynever Purs garnished with Amblettts of Silver and gilte; above that a Mantell of crymsen Velvet, with a Trayne furred with Ermyns, bearing on her bare Hedd a rich Circle of Golde, her Heare faire lying about her Shulders; following the King; and betwixt her and the King, only the Lordes of great Estate, as Dukes and Erles, with her Chamberlain going before her; on the Side Half her Trayne borne by a great Duches, all the Ladies and Gentlewomen arayed in Robes of Scarlet furred with the Quenes Liverie. She shall followe the King, and be set under a Clothe of Estate somewhat lower than the Kings.

Who shall
apparel
Kings
Benche
& Cham-
bre with
redde
Worsted.

AND it is to be remembred, that the Kings Benche, and also the Places of the Chauncerye, must be apparelled under Foote, upon the Rayles, and along upon the Walles, with redde Worsted; and also, that the Marshall
of

of Englande be well apparelled, and accompanied with Men having tipped Staves to make a large Wey for the King and the Queenes Proceſſion, and for his Retourne; and all the Sergeaunts of Armes, arrayed and accompanied as it ſhall pleaſe the King, to give thei continuall Attendaunce for the Suertie of the Kings Perſon and of his Lordes.

THE King and the Queene thus ſet in Sieges Royall, and the Way from thence unto the Pulpit in Weſtminſter Church arayed under Foote with Baye Clothe, by the which ſomtyme was Beauchampe of Bedforde the Cardinallis Archbiſhopp of Canterburie, the Archbiſhopp of Yorke, with other Lordes Spirituall, and all pontifically arayed, and the Abbot of Weſtminſter with his Coment in Copes, bearing Reliques and other Things accuſtomed to be borne in Coronacion; that is to ſaye, a Chalice of Golde, a Patene of the ſame, a Sceptre with the Dove, and an other Rodde of Golde for the Queene; ſhall come unto the King and the Queene ſo ſitting in Weſtminſter Hall; and there, by the Adviſe of the Lordes, a ſolempne Proceſſion ſhall be ſet furthe, wherein the King, then being barchedded, and having the Biſhopp of Exceter to ſuſteyne him on his Right Hande, and the Biſhopp of Elye on his Left Hande, ſhall go under a Cele of Clothe of Golde bawdekyn with iiij Staves and foure Belles of Silver and gilte; the ſame to be borne by the Baronetts of the five Portes whereſoever the King go, ſave when he is nigh unto the High Alter; foure of them alwaye at the Bearing of every Staſſe next before the

the King ; my Lorde of Worcestre, Chauncellor of Englande, shall beare the Chalice of Golde, and, els some Bushopp shall be appoynted in his Place, before him the Treasauror of Englande, if he be a Bushopp, shall beare the Patene ; and, in Case if he be no Bushopp, then the Bushop of Chester to be appoynted in his Place by the King : Next to them the Duke of Bedforde, bearing the Kings Crowne ; before him the Duke of Suffolke, bearing the Kings Sceptre on his Right Hande of the Crowne ; before him the Erle of Arundell bearing the Rodde of Golde yn the Left Hande of the Crown ; before him the Erle of Darbye, bearing the Kings Swearde in a Scabord ; before him iij Erles going together, that is to saye, the Erle of Shrewsburie bearing a Swearde, called Curtana, naked ; the Erle of Devonshire on his Right Hande, bearing an other Swearde naked ; before them, the Erle of Essex, bearing the Kings Sporres before him ; and the newe made Knights of the Bathe in a Liverie.

IN this Order the King shall go upon Baye Clothe, to be layed by the Awlmener, from his Siege in the Hall to the Pulpit, through his Pallaice, into Westminster Church, entering at the West Dore, where, when the King is well enterid, he shall somewhat tarye.

AND after that, the King, as in Order above, the Queene, susteyned with the Bushopp of Exceter on her Right Hande, and the Bushopp of Norwich on her Left Hande, in steede of the Bushopp of Duresme, and Bathe, under a Cele of Bawdeken, with foure Staves and iij Belles, born by the Barons of the v Portes in Fourme as
above

above in Chapitre of the King: And next before the Queene a Crowne to be borne by the Erle of Arundell; before it a Sceptre of Golde with a Dove in the Topp, to be borne by the Viscount Lisle. All the Ladies and Gentlewomen next after her shall followe the Lordes and other Nobles; after them shall follow the King: And when she is at the Entrie of the West Dore of the Church of Westminster, there shall be saide over her, by the said Cardinall, as Archbushopp, this Orison, Omnipotens sempiternus Deus, &c. which Orison ended, the King and the Queene to procede, in Fourme and Order as above, through the Quere to the Pulpit, it to be covered with red Worsted; in the Middles wherein must be two Sieges Royall of Clothe of Golde, and Quisshins of the same, arayed by the Ushers of the Kings and Queenes Chambres; and the King and the Queene to be set in them; save it is to wit, that the Kings Siege must be made a good Deele hyer then the Queenes, which shall be on the Left Hande of the Kings, and longer than it.

THIS done, the Cardinall, as Archbushopp of Canturbury, shewing the King the People at the iiij Partes of the said Pulpit, shall say on this wise: Sirs, here present, Henry, rightfull and indoubted Enheritor, by the Lawes of God and Man, to the Crowne, royal Dignitie of Englande, with all Things thereunto annexid and apperteigning, elect, chosen and required, by all three Estates of the same Lande, to take upon him this said Crowne and royal Dignitie; whereupon ye shall understande that this Daye is fixed and appoynted, by all the Peres of this Lande,

Lande, for the Consecration, Induction, and Coronacion of the said most excellent Prince Henry: Will ye, Syrs, at this Time, give your Willes and Assents to the same Consecration, Induction, and Coronacion? Whomeunto the People shall saye, with a great Voice, Yea, yea, yea, so be it, King Henry, King Henry, King Henry!

SOME upon the said Cardinall, as Archbushopp of Canturbury, being reveshed, as apperteigneth for the Celebration of the Masse, and also the forsaide Bushoppes of Excceter and of Ely, both Sides as above, with other Bushoppes, and with the Abbot of Westminster, who oweth alwey to be nigh the King for his Enformacion in such Things as concerne the Solempnitie of his crowning; the King shall be brought honorably from his said Siege unto the High Aulter, where the Chauncellor of Englande shall set down the Challice, and, in likewise, the Bushop of Chester the Patene. The Queene following the King thither, going afore the Lordes, as above, bearing her Crown, Sceptre and Rodde, and the above said Bushops susteyning her: And for her there shall be made, on the left Side of the High Aulter, a Folding Stool. She shall sit while the King be required for the keeping of the Customes and Lawes of Englande; and, that done, while *Veni Creator Spiritus*, &c. ys in singing; and all the while the Kings anoynting, she shall kneele, praying for the King and herself.

What the King shall offer at the Aulter.

At the whiche Aulter the King ought to offer a Pall and a Pounce of Golde, and xxliij *℥*. which shall be deliverid unto him by the Chamberlayn: And further-
with,

with, the Pavement afore the High Aulter worshipfully arayed with Carpette and Quifshins, the King shall there lye downe groveling, whiles the said Cardinall, as Arch-busshop, seith upon him Deus humilium; which done, the same Cardinall may, at his Pleasure, commaunde some short Service to be said; during which Season, the said Cardinall shall sit before the High Aulter, his Back towards the same, as is accustomed, and the King shall sit against him, Face to Face, in a Chaire prepared as to so high Estate accordeth.

THE Busshopp of Lincolne shall make a Sermon; and, the Service being ended, the Cardinall shall aske the King under this Forme, with an open and distinct Voyce: Will ye graunt and keepe to the People of Englande, the Lawes and Customes to them, as old, rightfull and devoute Kings graunted; and the same ratifie and confirme by your Othe? and specially Lawes, Customes and Liberties graunted to the Clergie and People, by your Predecessor and glorious King Saynt Edward? The King shall answer, I graunt and permit. And when the King, before all the People, hath promised trewly to graunt and keepe all thes Promisses, than shall the said Cardinall open unto him the speciall Articles wherunto the King shall be sworne; the same Cardinall saying as followeth: Ye shall keepe, after Your Strenght and Power, the Church of God to the Clergie; and the People, hoole Peace and Godlie Concord? The King shall answer, I shall keepe.

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YE.

YE shall make to be done, after your Strenght and Power, rightfull Justice in all Your Domes and Judgements and Discrecion, with Mercie and Trowthe? The King shall answer, I shall do.

Do ye graunt the rightfull Lawes and Customes to be holden; and permitte you, after your Strenght and Power, such Lawes as to the Worship of God shall be chosen by your People by yow to be strengthened and defendid? The King shall answer, I graunte and permitte.

THEN followeth the Peticion of the Busshopp to the King, which, by the Busshopp of Lincoln, shall be openly redd in a good and distinct Voice, saying, Domine Rex, Sir King, we aske of you to be perfectly geven and graunted unto us, that ye shall keepe to us, and eche of us, the Privilege of the Lawe Canone and of holie Church, and dewe Lawes and Rightfulnes; and us and them defend, as a devout and Christian King owght to do; and in likewise to do and graunte thoroughout all your Realme, to every Busshop, and to all the Churches, to them comitted.

Juramentum
sup.
Lib.

THE King shall answer, with good Will and devout Sowle, I permit, and perfectly graunte, that to yow and every of yow, and all the Churches to yow comitted, I shall keepe the Privilege of Lawe Canon and of the holie Church, and dewe Lawe and Rightfulnes; and I shall, inasmuch as I may by Reason and Right, by Gods Grace, defende yow, and every of yow thoroughout my Realme, and all the Churches to yow comitted: All thes Things,

Things, and every of them, I, Henry, King of Englande, permit and confirme, so helpe me God, and by thes holie Evangelists, by me Bodily towched upon this holie Aulter.

AND the King shall rise upp of his Chaire, and, by the Busshopps of Exceter and Ely, shall be ledde to the High Aulter, where he shall make solempne Othe upon the same Aulter, in the Sight of all the People, to observe all the Promisses.

Juramentum sup. Sacrum.

THAT done, the Cardinall, kneling, and the King lying groveling afore the High Aulter, as it is above, the said Cardinall shall begynne, with an high Voyce, the Imme, Veni Creator Spiritus, &c. which Imme ended, the same Cardinall shall say, standing, this Oryson over the King, Te invocamus; and at the Ende therof kneling againe, &c.

IMMEDIATELY after which Oryson, two Busshops, other two in the Quere, shall begyn and sing a Litany; and, in the meane Season, the Cardinall, with other Busshopps, kneling, shall say the seven Psalmes and the said Letaney till Tyme the Quene have songe some of this Oryson that endeth Te Rogamus audi nos; among whom my Lorde Cardinall, then standing at the High Aulter, shall sing, with open Voice, three Tymes, Ut presentem Famulum tuum; and at the Ende therof kneele againe till the Quere have done singing Hyrie Cleyson; and than shall he rise and saye Deus vobiscum, with thes Orysons, Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, &c. Benedic Domine, &c. Deus ineffabilis, &c. Deus qui Populis,

&c. at the Ende wherof, when it is comen unto thes Wordes *Per omnia secula seculorum*, he shall chaunge his Voice, and sing then in Prelate wise unto thes Wordes, *Per Christum Dominum nostrum*; which Wordes shall be said in bare Voice.

THEs Orisons so being ended, the King, that all this While hath lyen groveling, shall rise and sit in the Chaire before the Cardinall, as was done before, when the said Cardinall made certain Interrogations, as, *Ye will keepe?* In the whych Chaire, after he hath somewhat rested himself, he shall rise, and go up to the High Aulter, susteinid with the said Busshops as abovesaid; whereas the King shall be unarayed and unclothed, by his Chamberlain, into his Cote of crymsen Satten, largely openid as the Shirts be; which all three Robes, and ij Shirtes shall be openid afore and behinde, on the Shulders and the Elbowes, by the said Cardinall, to the Intent that in thes Places he may be anoynted.

AND whiles he is anoynted, Sir Thomas Mountgomery and Sir Thomas Burgh bene appoynted for to hold a Pall over him, and first the said Cardinall, sitting, shall anoynte the King, kneelyng, with Quisshins of holie Oyle in the Palmes of his Bodie and his Handes, seying thes Wordes, *Ungatur Manus*; with this Collect, *Respice omnipotens Deus*, &c. the Quene singing in the meane Tyme and contynually whiles the King is anoynting, *Ungerunt Regem*, &c. and the Psalme *Domine in Virtute tua letabitur Rex*, &c. untill he hath anoynted the King of the same Oyle on his Breste, in the Midds of
his

his Back, on his twoo Sholders, on his twoo Elbowes, and on his Head, with the said Oyle, making a Crosse; and afterwarde making another Crosse with the holie Creyme on his Head; after the End of the said Collect, saying to every Place to be anoynted Wordes conveyent; as, in Example, to the Head thes Wordes, Ungatur Caput; and to the Sholders, Ungatus Scapule, &c. And it is to be remembred, that the Abbot of Westminster, after the Kings anoynting, shall drye all the Places of the Bodie, where he was anoynted, with some Coton or Lynen Clothe; which is to be brent; and furthwith close and lacc again the Openings of the Kings said Shirts and Cotes; putting over the Kings Handes a Paire of Lynen Gloves, to be brought thither by his said Chamberlain, &c.

THEN shall the said Cardinall say thes Orysons, Deus Dei Filius, et Deus qui es Justorum.

THIS done, the King shall rise, and also the Cardinall; the Abbot of Westminster shall put on the King a Tabard of Tartaryn white, shapen in Maner of a Dalmatike; and he shall put over the Kings Head a Coyfe; the same to be Chamberleyn, which shall continually abide upon the Kings head untill the eight Daye next following; at which Daye, after a solempne Masse, said by a Busshopp before the King, the said Busshopp shall take the oyfe from the Kings Heade, and, after the same washed, dried and kembered, he shall put upon it a Cyrcle of Golde; the which he shall beare all that Daye bareheaded in the Reverence of his

SONE

SOME after, the said Cardinall shall blesse such Ornaments Royall as followed, singing the Oryson Deus Rex, Regina, &c. and the said Abbot shall put the same upon the King; that is to say, a long Cote, unto the Heeles, wrought before and behinde with great Images of Golde, his Hofen, Saddles and Spurres to be made meete for his Leggs and for his Feete; wherefore it is to be provided by the Sexten of Westminster, that all Ornaments Royall, with the Crowne, be layed upon the High Aulter before the Kings comyng, that all Things may be done without Let.

AFTER this, his Swearde shall be blessed of the Cardinall, saying this Oryson, Exaudi Domine preces nostras, &c. which Oryson ended, all the Busshops shall deliver to him, and seafe him, standing, with a Swearde, thei all leying their Handes on the same, and the Cardinall saying unto him Accipe Gladium, &c. and with the same Swearde shall girde himself.

THE King, thus girded with this Swearde, and standing, shall take Armyll of the Cardinall, saying thes Wordes, Accipe Armula: And it is to wit, that Armyll is made in Manner of a Stole woven with Golde and set with Stones, to be put by the Cardinall about the Kings Neck, and comyng from bothe Shulders to his bothe Elbowes, where thei shall be fastenid by the Abbot of Westminster with Lace of Silke to every Side the Elbowe in two Places; that is to say, above the Elbowes and beneth; and at the same Tyme the same Cardinall shall set upon the King a Pall Royall iiij Square woven
all

all with Gold Egles, the said Cardinall saying Accipe Pallin.

HERUPON the Cardinall shall blesse the Crowne of Saynt Edward set on the High Aulter, saying this Orison, Deus tuo Rex; and, first casting holie Water and saying the same, shall set the Crowne upon the Kings Head, then sitting in his Chaire before the High Aulter, the saide Cardinall saying thes Wordes, Coronet te Deus, &c. with this Orison, Deus perpetuitatis; and there the Queene shall sing this Antitheme, Deus confortare, et isto Vir, &c. with this Psalme, Deus regit me, &c. Consequently the said Cardinall shall blesse a Ring with a Rubye, called the Regall, for the King, to be set on his iijth Finger of the Right Hand with these Orisons, Accipis Regno Dignitate, &c. et Deus cujus, &c.

THEN the King shall take the Swearde wherewith he was girde, and offer it himself to God and to the Aulter, and so shall take it again at the High Aulter, in Token that his Strenght and Power should first come from God and holie Church; and the foresaid Swearde he shall deliver to some great Erle, surely the same to be redeemyd by the said Erle of the Abbot for an hundreth Shillings; the which Erle shall after beare the said Sweard naked before the King.

AFTER this, the Cardinall shall give unto the King, in his Right Hande, his Sceptre of Gold with the Dove on the Toppe, the King having first put on his Handes royall Gloves, by the said Cardinall saying in this wise, Accipe Sceptum, with this Orison, Oremus Domine Sanctu
bono

bono Regi, &c. and the said Cardinall shall deliver to the King, in his Left Hande, the Golden Rodde with the Crosse in the Toppe, saying in this wise, Accipe Virgam, &c. blessing the King, kneeling, with this Orison, Benedicat te Deus, &c.

THE King thus by the Cardinall crowned with St. Edwards Crowne, and by the Abbot arrayed with Regall Sandalls and Spurres, shall be set agayne on his Chaire before the High Aulter, where all the Bishoppes, on after another, shall come and kisse him ; which so done, the said Cardinall, all the Bishoppes, and other Lordes, shall bring the King, susteynid as above, to the Pulpit, setting him in his Siege Royall, the said Cardinall begynnyng Te Deum Laudamus ; which ended, the said Cardinall shall say unto the King, Sta, et retine a modo Locum, &c.

THE King to sit in his Siege Roiall, accompanied with all the Peeres of the Realme, all the said Peeres to him shall make Fealtie and Homage under such Wordes and Fourme as followeth : The Archbishoppes and Bishoppes under this Fourme : Ye shall sweare that ye shall be feathfull and trewe, and Trowth and Faith beare unto the King our Sovereign Lorde, and to his Heires, Kings of Englande ; and trewly ye shall do, and truly knowledg, the Service dewe of the Landes, the which ye claym to hold of him as in the Right of your Church, as God shall helpe yow, and all holie Saynctes.

AND all the Temporall Lordes under this Fourme : I become your Liegeman of Lief and Lymme, and of cartheilie Worshipp ; and Faith and Trowth shall beare
unto

unto you, to lye and dye with yow against all Maner Folke ; so God me helpe, &c.

THAT done, thei all holding up their Handes, in Tokenyng of their Fidelitie, shall offre themselves to susteine, defend and support the King and his Crown : And, for easing the King, and his Laboures, if nede be, the said Busshops of Exceter and Elye may set their Handes to the Crown in helping him to beare the same ; and, in likewise, two of the greatest Lordes of his Blood bearing his Sceptre and the Rodd.

THEN the Queene, as above, shall go to the High Altar, the Greeces afore honorable arayed with Carpettes and Quisshions by the Ushers of his Chambre, whereupon the Queene shall lye prostrate, as the King did before, the Cardinall saying over her this Orison, *Deus qui solus habes, &c.* That ended, she shall arise and kneele, and by her the great Ladie that shall be alwayes attending upon her ; the Circle of Gold taken from her Head, and her Breast by the Cardinall openid, the said Cardinall shall anoynt her two Tymes, First, on the Fore Part of the Head with holie Oyle, making a Crosse, saying thes Wordes, *In Nomine Patris et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Proficiat tibi hoc Unctio.* Secundly, with the same Oyle in her Breast ; and the Cardinall shall say this Orison, *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, &c.* Which ended, the said great Ladie shall close her Breast. The Cardinall after that shall blesse a riche Ring, saying this Orison, *Creator, &c.* casting holie Water upon it, and put the same Ring on the fourth Finger of the

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Queenes

Queenes Right Hande, saying in this wise, *Accipe Annulum, &c.* That ended, shall say, *Dominus vobiscum*, with this Collect, *Deus cujus, &c.* After that, the Cardinall shall blesse the Queens Crowne, saying, *Oremus, Deus tuorum.* Then he shall set the same Crowne on the Queenes Head, having then a Coyse put thereon by the great Ladie for Conservacion of the holie Unction, which is afterward to be deliveryd to the said Cardinall, saying this Orison, *Officio ure, &c.* He shall also deliver unto the Queene a Sceptre in her Right Hande, and a Rodde of Gold in her Left Hand, saying this Orison, *Oremus, Domine, &c.*

THE Queene, thus crowned, shall be led by the above said Busshopps of Exceter and Ely unto her Siege of Estate nere the Kings Siege, making her Obeisauce afore the Kings Magestie in her comyng therunto, the noble Ladies following her, and especially the great Ladie, as is above, being unto her for her Informacion and Comfort; and in the same Siege the Queene shall sit till the Offitory be songe.

ALL the Premisses dewly done, the Office of the Masse that beginneth, *Protektor misericors* shall be begone of the Rulers of the Quere, with the *Kyrie, and Gloria in excelsis*, in whatsoever Tyme the Coronacion be, this Orison, *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, &c.* and the Epistle *Charissimi*; the Gayle *Dirigatur, alias Deus in cujus Virtute*; the Gospell, *Abenutes*, and so furth. The Gospell being red, the Busshopp of greatest Estate, while the Quere singeth the *Crede*, shall bare the Boke of the
Gospell

Gospell to the King and to the Queene to kyſſe, and afterward to deliver it to the Gospeller to beare the ſame to the Cardinall ſinging Maſſe. The ſaid Crede being ended, the Rulers of the Quere ſhall beginne the Offitory, Intende Voci; and whiles that is in ſinging, the King, crowned, ſhall be ledd as above; from his Siege Royall to the Pulpyt to the High Aulter, his foure Sweardes, all naked, his Sceptre and his Rod of Gold, borne before him, as it is aforeſaid; the Queene following, in ſuch Eſtate as above, to the Cardinall, having his Face towards the Quere, as is at the Obſervaunce and Offering accuſtomed. The King ſhall offer an Obley of Brede laying upon the Patene of St. Edward's Chalice; with the which Obley, after Conſecrate, the King ſhall be howſellid; and as well the ſaid Patene, with the Obley, as the Cruet with Wyne, ſhall be deliverid to him by the Gospeller at Tyme of his Offering. The King alſo ſhall offree a Marke in Gold and xvj ſ. in Coine to him, to be deliverid by the ſaid Chamberlayne; and the King, kneeling and bowing his Head, the Cardinall ſhall bleſſe him, ſaying over him theſe Oriſons, Omnipotens ſempiternus Deus, &c. Benedic, Domine, &c. After the King, the Queene ſhall offree her Offering, as is accuſtomed.

THIS done, the King and the Queene, in Forme as thei came, ſhall be brought to the Sieges Royall and of Eſtate, there to ſit till Agnus Dei be begon; the Secrete of the Maſſe Munera Domine; the Preface Qui es Fons, &c. the Maſſe this wiſe to be ſaid unto the Tyme the

Cardinall haue songe thes Wordes, Per omnia secula seculorum ; next Agnus Dei ; which songen, the Cardinall, pontifically arayed, shall towrne him to the King and the People, blessing them with this Orison, Omnipotens Deus Charismatus : That ended, and the Quere answering Amen, Agnus Dei shall be songe ; and while the said Quere is so singing, the chief Busshop that afore beare the Gospell Boke to the King and the Queene, shall beare the Paxe unto them sitting in their Sieges Royall of Estate; and when the King and the Queene have kissed at the thei shall descende, and be susteyned and accompanied as above, thei shall go unto the High Aulter ; and, after the Cardinall hath communicate himself, he having betwixt his Handes the same Chalice, wherupon the holie Sacrament shall be leyd, shall tourne himself to the King and the Queene, and, thei lying prostrate before him, shall say their Confiteor ; all the Prelates answearing Misereatur, and the Cardinall saying absolutio. That done, the King and the Queene shall somewhat arise, kneeling, and with a great Devocion, receive the Sacrament by the Handes of the said Cardinall, two of the greatest Busshops then present, holding before the King and the Queene a long Towell of Silke. This so done, the King and the Queene shall stand up, and take Wyne of the forseid Chalice by the Handes of the Abbot of Westminster. All thes things reverently accomplished, the King and the Queene, in Maner and Fourme as thei came shall retourne to their Sieges Royall and of Estate in the said Pulpit. When thei

thei be set, the Rulers of the Quere shall begynne the Pastcomen. Intelligite, the Cardinall singing this Collect, Presta quæsumus ; and so ended the Mas.

THE Masse thus ended, the King, accompanied with Prelats and Nobles, the Queene following him in Ordre as above, descende from their Sieges Royall and of Estate, and go to the High Aulter, where the Cardinall, being in a Pontificate Araye, as he sange Masse, with all the Ministres, the Shryne of St. Edwarde the King, with all other the said Prelates and Lordes following ; and there the Cardinall shall take the Crowne of the King and the Queenes Head, and set them on the Awlter.

AND it is to wit, that a certein Place, nere the said Shryne, must be preparate with Traners and Curtens, by the Ushers of the Kings Chambre, wherto the King immediately shall go, and there breake his Fast, if himself list ; and there also the said Chamberlayn shall take for the King all the Royalls aforesaid, and, Peace by Peace, deliver them to the Abbot of Westminster ; the same by him to be layed upon the said Awlter : And the King, thus unarayd by his sayd Chamberlayn of his Regalls to his Cote and Shirte, shall be, by the said Chamberlain, newe arayed with Hosen, Sandalls, and other Robes of Estate ; that is to saye, a Syrcote of purple Velvet, close or openid, furred with Myniver Purs browderid with Ermyns, and Rybands with Golde at the Collour, Handes Speyres ; a Hooode of Estate furred with Ermyns, powdred and purfellid with the same ; a great Mantell of purple Velvet, furred with Ermyns, powdred, with a great

great Lace of Silk, and two Tarfells purple: And the King, at his Pleasure, may weare one of his Robes under his Mantell, as a Tabard, a Kyrtle, or any of them. For the Queene also shall be ordeynid an other Closet nere to the Awlter, where shall be chaunged, by her Gentlewomen of her Chambre, into newe Garments: viz. a Circle Royall of purple Velvet, a Mantell, with a Trayne of the same.

THE King, by his Chamberlayn, and the Queene, by her Gentlewoman, thus of newe in their Robes arrayed, shall go from their Closetts to the said Awlter afore the Shryne of St. Edward, where the said Cardinall, in Pontificabilus, as at Masse, shall put upon their Heades two other Crownes meete for the same; and the King and the Queene, having in their Handes their Sceptres, shall go from the said Shryne by the Great Awlter into the said Pulpit; where, at their Pleasure, thei may sit in their Sieges Roial and of Estate, and talke with their Lordes Temporall, unto such Tyme as the said Cardinall and Prelates may put them in other Robes.

AND as for the Order of the Kings retourning from Westminster Church to his Pallaice, Firft, the King, in his Robes of Estate, susteinid by Busshops, as above, in their Robes, and the Chamberlayn bearing his Trayne, shall go, in great Triumphe, under the Cele borne by the v Portee, as above, from the Pulpit by the same Way as he came, his Rodd, and four Sweardes, borne by the same Estates as afore; whereof two of them, that is to say, Curtana and the Swearde that he was girde with,
both

both flatt, without Sharpe Poyntes, shall be borne naked; the other two in Scabards, in Tokening that a King ought more to remembre Man than Straitnesse of Judgement. The Cardinall, all Lordes Spirituall in their Robes, the great Officers, and all other Lordes Temporall, also, in their Robes, and set in dewe Order as abovesaid, with the Knightes of the Bathe, and other Noblemen, with Harawlds, Officers of Armes, Trumpetts and Mynstrells, shall attende upon him throughout Westminster Hall. When he hath, at his Pleasure, somewhat rested him in the same Estate with the Nobles, he may retourne unto the said Hall, there royally to be servid, as is according to the Feast of his Coronacion, &c.



The

The CORONACION of QUEENE
ELIZABETH.

THE King our Sovereigne Lorde, the iij^d Yere of his most noble Reign, being at Warr the Moneth of September last past, determined the Coronacion of Elizabeth, his most dere Wief, eldest Doughter and Heire of the famous Prince, of excellent Memorie, King Edward the Fourthe, to be solempnised at Westminster the Day of St. Kateryn next then ensuing; and therupon directed his most honorable Lettres unto the Nobles of this his Realme, to geve theyr dewe Attendaunce upon the same; and also directed other Lettres unto divers Nobles, to prepare and aredy themselves to be with his Grace at London at a certein Day to them appoynted, there to be made Knightes of the Bathe, and so to receve the honorable Ordre of Knighthood in worshipping the said Coronacion, whose Names be expressed in Ordre hereafter following.

AND

AND a fixe Dayes before the Coronacion there was a Commission made out of the Chauncery to the high and mightie Prince the Duke of Bedforde, Great Stewarde of England for that Feast, and to divers other Estates, like as is shewyd by the Copie of the same following :

HENRICUS, & cet. Charissimo avunculo suo Jaspari Duci Bedfordiæ, et charissimis consanguineis suis Joanni Comiti Oxoniæ magno Camerario nostro Angliæ, Thomæ Comiti Darbiæ, et Willelmo Comiti Nottingham, Necnon dilectis et Fidelibus suis Joanni Ratclif de Fitzwatre Militi, Joanni Sulyard, Militi uni Justiciario nostro Regi, ad placita coram nobis tenenda, et Joanni Hawes, uni Justiciario nostrorum de communi Banco salutem. Sciatis quod nos de industria et circumspectione Viris plenius confidentes assignavimus vos conjunctim et divisim ad omnia et singule quæ ad Officium Senescalli Angliæ ad Coronacionem preclarissimæ consortis nostræ Elizabeth Reginæ Angliæ pertinent, hac vici tantum facienda et exercenda. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod circa premissa diligenter intendatis, et ea faciatis et exequamini modo et forma debitis et Antiquitus usitatis. Damus autem universis et singulis, quorum interest in hac Parte tenore presentium firmiter in mandatis quæ vobis in executione premissorum et officii predicti intendentes sint, auxiliantes, consulentes et obedientes in omnibus prout decet. In cujus rei, et cætera. Teste me ipso apud Westm. ix Die Novembris. Anno Regni nostri Tertio, Which Duke, and others, by Force of the said Commission, satte the said Day in the White Hawll at Westminster,

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and

and let make a Proclamacion, by an Officer at Armes, that all Maner of Men, what Estate or Degree thei were of, that held any Land by Service Royall; that is to say, to do any service at the Coronacion of the Queene; should come in and shewe their Clayme; and thei should therupon be answearid, and have that that Right and Lawe required.

WHEREUPON the Erle of Oxenforde put in his Bill of Clayme to be Chamberlayne, as ensueth.

Au très honorable Sieur Jaspar, Frere & Oncle du Roi,
Duc de Bedford et Comte de Pembroke Seneschale
D'angleterre.

SUPPLIE le Votre Jean de Ver Comte de Oxford que comme il tient les Maneurs de Ffryngith en la Comté d'Essex, et hormedes en la comté de Hertford de Notre dit Seigneur le Roi, d'estre Chamberlan de notre très honorable Dame La Reine, et sa Chambre et Lehins de tel jour de sa couronnement de garder prengnant comme son droit.

The Claim of the Lord of Abergevenny.

SUPPLIE a votre très noble Seigneurie Je George Newell, Seign^r de Bergevenny que comme il est saisie de le Maneur de Skulton avec les appertenans de la Comté De Norfolke, autrement appelée le Maneur de Bordellec ou Skulton en le dit Comté, lequel Maneur il tient de notre Seigneur Le Roi qui or est, pour les Services d'estre Lardenar au Roi et au Reine le jour de leur couronnement,

ronnement, que plaista Votre dist Seigneur les premisses
considerer et de souffrir votre dist suppliant por faire
les services et de avoir toutes les fees et re-
gardes a le dit office deues et appendantes.

The Duke of Suff made his Clayme as ensleweth.

To the right high and mightie prince Jasper, Duke
of Bedford, Steward of England, Besecheth humbly John,
Duke of Suff, Sonne and Heire to William, late Duke
of Suff, that whereas the most blessed Prince King Henry
the VI. late King of England, was seased of the Manor
of Necking with Appurtenances, in the Countie of Suff,
in his Demeane as of Fee, and so therof seased, by his
Lettres Patentes, gave and graunted the said Manor with
the Appurtenaunces, to the said William late Duke of Suff,
and to his Heires, by the Service that he and his Heires
should beare a Rodd Sceptre of Ivery with a Dove of
Gold on the Toppe therof before the Queene of Eng-
land the Daye of her Coronacion, of which Service the
said John hath ben alowed at feasts of Coronacion of
Dame Elizabeth, and of Dame Anne, late Queenes of
England.

The Clayme of Humfrey Tyrell, of Kent, as ensleweth,

S H E W E T H, unto your good and gracious Lordship,
Humfrey Tyrell, Sonne and Heire of Henry Tyrell, by
John Bradfeld, Richard Higham and Thomas Marow,
his Gardeines, that where the said Henry was seased
for an hundredth Acres of Land, xx Acres of Medowe,

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xl Acres

xl Acres of Pasture, *℥*x. vi. s. viij^d. ob. of Rent of Assise, with the Appertenaunces in Chadwell and Lytle Furcoke, in the Countie of Essex, in his Demeane as of Fee; and so seased, held the same Land, Medow, Pasture and Rent, of King Edward the iijth, late King of Englande, by the Service of Grand Sergeaunt, to be Gardeine of the Napery of our Sovereign Lorde the King; and of such Estate dyed seased; after whose Death, the same Landes and Tenements descended to your said Suppliaunt a Son and Heire to the said Henry Tyrell, then and yet being within Age, and for that Cawffe seased Ward to the said late King. Pleaseth it your Lordship to consider the Premisses, and that your said Suppliaunt may be admitted to the said Service by such a Deputie as it shall please your Lordship to provide; and to have such Fee as to the saide Service belongeth, for the Love of God and in the Way of Charitie.

The Clayme of the Heire of Alington.

To the right highe and mightie Prince, Jasper, Duke of Bedford and Steward of England,

SHEWETH unto your Lordship Giles Alington, by Richard Garden, his Gardeine, that where he holdeth the Manor of Wymondlye, with the Appertenaunces, in the Countie of Hertford, of our Sovereign Lorde the King, by Graund Sergeauntie; that is to say, to serve the King or the Queene, the Daye of their Coronacion, at the first Cuppe for his Fee: Pleaseth it your good Lordship to admit and receive the said Giles by his said Gardein,

Gardein, or his Deputie, to do the Service abovesaid at this Coronacion, in likewise as it was allowed to the said Suppliant at the Coronacion of our Sovereign Lord the King.

THE Kings Highness, for the Determinacion and good Accomplishment of the said Coronacion by him, as above, determined, the Saturday next before the Feast of All Saints, begane his Journey; and bothe he and the Queene removed from Warwick towards London, and, in his Way, at St. Albans kept the Feast of All Saintes; and on All Sowle Day, the Morow, when he had heard Divine Service, and dyned, his Grace removed from thence to Barnard, and there lay all Night; and on the Morow, as he was comyng towards London, in Harnesse Parke, the Maior, Shrifes, and Aldermen, and divers Comons of London therto chossen out of every Craft, mett his Grace all on Horseback, full well and honorably besene in on Livery, to attend upon his Highnes; where Sir William Horne, Maior of London, was dubbed Knight; and, betwene Islyngton and London, Sir John Persevall was made Knight. Against his coming into his Citie of London, all the Streets that his Grace should rid through with his royal Company, were clenfed; and, upon both sides of the Streets, the Sitizens of every Craft that rod not, were set in Rowe, every Crafte in dewe Order in their Liverys well besene, from Busshops Gate unto Powles: And so, at Afternone, the King, as a comelic and royall Prynce, apparelled accordingly, enterid into his Citie well and honourably accompanied, as was fitting to his Estate, with many great Lordes
clenly

clenly horfed and rychely befene; and fo came riding through the Citie to the Weft Doore of Powles, where his Grace alighted. And to receive him into the Church, with the Quere of Powles, there was prefent in their Habits and Copes, the Bifhop of Canturbury, and many other Bifhops and Prelates, and gave their Attendaunce upon his Highnefs; and at his Entra into the Church, his Grace was fenfed with the great Cenfors of Powles by an Angell coming out of the Rofe; during which Tyme the Quere fange a folempnie Antitheme, and after, *Te Deum laudamus*, for Joye of his late Victorie and prosperous coming into his faid Citie. All the Howfes, Wyndowes, and Streetes wheras he paffed by, were hugely replenifhed with people in paffing great Numbre, that made great Joye and Exultacion to beholde his moft royall Perfon fo prosperoufly and princely coming into his Citie after his late Triumphe and Victorie againft his Enimies. And fo to beholde the fayre and goodlie Sight of his comyng, the Quenes Grace, and my Ladie the Kings Mother, and many other great Eftates, both Lordes and Ladyes, richely befene, were fecretely in a Houfe befide St. Mary Spittle, without Bifhops Gate; and when the Sight was paffed, thei went from thence to Greenwich to their Beddes. And after the Kings Highnes was thus received in Powles, and had offerid at Places accuftomed there, he went into the Bifhops Palace of London, and there refted all Night; and on the Morrow, which was Sondaye, he went in Proceffion in Powles, and heard the Sermon there.

AND

AND the Friday next before St. Katerynes Day, the Queenes good Grace, royally apparelled, and accompanied with my Ladie the Kings Mother, and many other great Estates, bothe Lordes and Ladies, richely besene, came forward to the Coronacion ; and, at their coming furth from Grenewich by Water, there was attending upon her there, the Maior, Shrifes and Aldermen of the Citie, and divers and many wurshipfull Commoners, chosē out of every Craft, in their Livereyes, in Barges freshely furnished with Banners and Stremers of Silke richely beaton with the Armes and Bagges of their Craftes ; and, in especiall, a Barge called the Bachelor's Barge, garnished and apparelled passing all other ; wherin was ordeynid a great redde Dragon spowting Flames of Fyer into the Thames, and many other Gentlemanlie Pagiaunts, well and curiously devised to do her Highnes Sporte and Pleasoure with. And her Grace, thus royally apparelled and accompanied, and also furnished in every Behalf with Trumpettes, Claryons, and other Mynstrelleys as apperteynid and was fitting to her Estate roiall, came from Grenewich aforesaid and landed at Towre Wharfe, and so enterid into the Towre ; where the Kings Highnes welcomed her in such Maner and Fourme as was to all the Estates an others there being present, a very good sight and right joyous and comfortable to beholde ; and there the Gentlemen called by the Kings most honorable Lettres to receive the Ordre of Knighthoode, were created Knights of the Bathe, in Maner and Fourme as the Picture therof made sheweth ; whose Names, with the Names of the Esquiers, Gouverners,

ers, by the Kings Appoyntment, to attende upon them
the Tyme of their said Creacion, be hereafter written in
Ordre.

The Knightes.

The Esquiers.

The Sonne and Heire of the Erle of Devonshire,	{ John Crokker, his Brother.
The Lord Dudley,	{ Edwarde Blount, { Edwarde Bensted.
William Gascoyne,	{ Thomas Totoft, { James Flemmyng.
Thomas Butler,	{ Thomas Lawrence, { John Langforth.
Edwarde Barkeley,	{ William Woodall, { Thomas Troys.
William Lucie,	{ William Trewe, { John Bell.
Thomas Hungerforde,	{ Robert Knolles, { Karelton.
Guido Wolfton,	{ Audbye, { Alexander Oxton.
Richard Pomerey,	{ John Fortson, { William Wortesley.
John Shelton,	{ John Wharfe, { Peers Brent.
Hugh Lutterell,	{ The Serjeaunt Porter, { Thomas Pemyngton.
Thomas Polteney,	{ William Trussell, { Henrie Lifley.
Hugh Conwey,	{ Otewell Butler.
Nicholas Lysley,	{ William Burges, { Robert Gethyn.

THE

THE Saturday next before the Day of the Queenes Coronacion, her Grace being at the Towre of London, after Dynner was royally apparelled, having about her a Kyrle of white Clothe of Golde of Damaske, and a Mantell of the same Sute furred with Ermyns, fastenid before her Breast with a great Lace curiously wrought of Golde and Silke, and riche Knoppes of Golde, at the Ende tasselled, and her fayre yelow Heare hanging down playne behinde her Back, with a Call of Pipes over yt. She had a Sirklet of Golde richely garnished with pretious Stones upon her Head ; and so apparelled, departed from her Chamber of Estate unto her Lytter ; my Ladie Cecyll, her Sister, bearing her Trayne, and many great Estates, both Lordes and Ladies, with other Nobles, in great Numbre, geving also their Attendaunce upon her Highnes : and when she was dressed in the said Lytter, the Tymber Worke therof coverid with white Clothe of Golde of Damaske, and large Pillowes of Downe coverid with like Clothe of Golde layed about her most royall Person to sit on ; the same her Grace so procedid from the Towre through the Citie of London to Westminster ; all the Streets where she should passe by, clenfed, dressed, and besene with Clothes of Tapestry and Arras ; and some Streets, as Cheepe, hanged with ryche Clothe of Golde, Velvet and Silke ; and along the Streets, from the Towre to Powles, stode in Order all the Crafts of London in their Liveries ; and also there was a marveilous Sight of People, some in Howses, Streets and Wyndowes, to beholde the Sight of the

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Queenes

Queenes passing through in her royall Apparell, accompanied and ordered as hereafter is shewed ; and in divers Places of the Citie, well ordeynid well finging Children, some arayed like Angelles, and other like Virgins, to sing sweete Songes as her Grace passed by. And there rode next before the Lytter, the right high and mightie Prince Duke of Bedforde, Great Stewarde of Englande for the Tyme being for this Feast ; and the Erle of Oxenforde, Great Chamberlayn ; and before, the Erle of Darbie ; Lorde Standley, Constable of Englande ; and the Erle of Nottingham, Marshall of Englande ; and next before them, Garter, and the Maior of London : and twoo Esquiers of Honor, that is to say, Nicholas Gaynsforde and Verney, well horsed, and in Gownes of crymsen Velvet, having Mantells of Ermyns, rode next before them, with two Latkyns bawderickwise ; and on their Heades Hatts of red Clothe of Golde, Ermyns, the Beeks forward ; and before them the Duke of Suff. and other great Estates ; and before them Kings of Armes, Harolds, and Pursuyvaunts ; and then the newe made Knightes of the Bathe riding in a Sute, and in their blewe Bachelers Gownes, in Order after their Baynnes : and next before them rode all other Baronetts, Knights and Esquiers, well horsed, richely befene ; and some of them on marvailous doing Horses : and on every Side to make Way for the Presse of the People, Officers of the Marshall in great Numbre, all in redd Gownes of Liverie, with tipped Staves in their Handes, went on Foote. And over the Queenes Grace in the Lytter was borne

borne a Canapie of Clothe of Golde, with Velaunce of the same richely fringed, upon foure gilt Staves, alway susteined by foure Knights of the Bodie, wherunto were assigned xij such Knights, every one to ease other by the Way, in Fourme and Place as ensleweth.

Sir Richard Pole,	}	Assigned to beare the Canapie from the Towre to the Beginning of Marke Lane.
Sir Edward Burghe,		
Sir John Seyntlow,		
Sir James Parker,		
Sir Edward Poynings,	}	Assigned to beare the Canapie from the Beginnyng of Marke Lane unto the Ende therof.
Sir Antony Brown,		
Sir William Stoner,		
Sir Robert Clyfforde,		
Sir Davyd Owen,	}	Assigned to beare it from Marke Lane to Grace Church.
Sir James Blount,		
Sir Richard Hawlt,		
Sir Nicolas Vaux,		

THE aforesaid Sir Richard Pole, and his three Fellowes, to beare again the said Canapie from Grace Church to Saint Petur, in the Cornehill.

THE aforesaid Sir Edward Poynings, and his three Fellowes, from St. Peturs in Cornehill to the Standard in Cornehill.

THE aforesaid Sir David Owen, and his three Fellowes, from the Standard in Cornehill to the Stocks.

AND then the foresaid Sir Richard Pole, and his iij Fellowes, to beare it again from the Stocks to the great Conduite in Cheepe.

S E L E C T P A P E R S.

Sir Edwarde Poynings, and his Fellowes, from the great Conduit in Cheepe to the Standard in Cheepe.

Sir Davyd Owen, and his Fellowes, from the said Standard to the Crosse in Cheepe.

Sir Richard Pole, and his Fellowes, from thence to Powles Churche Yarde.

Sir Edwarde Poynings, &c. from thence to Ludgate.

Sir Davyd Owen, &c. from thence to the Conduite in Fleet Streete.

Sir Richard Pole, &c. from thence to Temple Barre.

Sir Edwarde Poynings from thence to Stronde Crosse.

Sir Davyd Owen from thence to the Busshop of Cheshers Place.

Sir Richard Pole from thence to Charing Crosse.

Sir Edwarde Poynings from thence to the Mewes.

Sir Davyd Owen, from thence to Westminster.

AND next following the Lytter, the Henchemen. Before them was led, by Sir Roger Cotton, Knight, Master of the Queenes Horses, the Horse of Estate, fadled with a Womans Sadle of red Clothe of Golde Tissue; which, after the Opinion of divers Harawlds, shoulde have followed next after the Lytter; and then vj Henchmen riding in Sadles of the Sute of the Sadle of Estate, upon fayre white Palfreys, harneyshid with Clothe of Golde, garnished with Roses and Sones richely embrodered. And next them followed ij Charietts coverid with riche Clothe of Golde, wellandclenly horsed and harneyshid. In the first Chariet sat my Ladie of Bedforde and my Ladie Cecyll;

Cecyll; in the seconde Chairet sat the Duchesse of Suff, the Duchesse of Norfolke, and the Countesse of Oxforde. And then followed vj Baroneffes; the Ladie Straunge; the Ladie Graye, and the Ladie Leware; Ladie Ferrys, Chartele; Ladie Dudley, and the Ladie Powes; upon faire Palfreys, in Gownes of crymsen Velvet all in a Sute, the Horse Harnes and the Saddles of the same Sute that the Henchmens Horses were of. And after them came twoo other Chairetts richely coverid and well horsed with the Remnant of the Queenes Ladies and Gentlewomen; and after those Chairetts, the Gentlewomen of my Ladie Bedfords in a Sute; and next them the Gentlewomen of my Ladie Cecyll, in an other Sute. And so following eche other, the Gentlewomen of every Estate that wayted upon the Queene, came riding upon goodlie Palfreys, well and richely besene with great Bedes and Chaynes of Golde about their Necks in marvellous great Numbre. And the Queene, thus royally coming to Westminster, had her Voide.

AND on the Morow, the Day of the Coronacion, she was apparelled in a Kirtle and a Mantell of purple Velvet, furred with Ermyns, with a Lace afore the Mantell, in her Heare, and a Circlet of Golde richely garnished with Perle and pretious Stones: And so apparelled, my Ladie Cecyll bearing her Trayne, she came furth of Westminster Hall, and there stode under a Clothe of Estate unto the Tyme the Proceffion was ended; from the which Place to the Pulpit in Westminster Church, she
went

went upon newe Bay Clothe ; and all the Day, from thencefurth, the Baroneſſes of the five Ports bare the Canapie, according to their Privilegs ; and the Order of the Proceſſion was as enſeweth.

FIRST, Eſquiers procedid and Knights followed them ; and after them the new made Knightes, well beſene in divers Silks ; every Man as him beſt liked after his De- gre : And then the Barons, and other Eſtates, in Ordre as thei were : The Harawlds and Sergeaunts of Armes, on every Side the Proceſſion, to make Rowm : Then Buſshops in Pontificalibus to the Numbre of xv ; wherof the Buſshop of bare St. Edwards Chalice ; the Buſshop of Norwich bare the Patene : Before which Prelates went the Kings Chappell following them ; and next the Quere of all the Buſshops, went the Archbuſshop of Yorke, except the Buſshop of Wincheſter and the Buſshop of Elye, which went on either Hande the Queene, under the Canapie, to ſuſteine her Grace : And after the Archbuſshop of York, was Garter, and the Maior of London, next before the Conſtable and Marſhall before reherſed : And next unto them, the Erle of Arundell, bearing the Virge of Iverie with a Dove in the Toppe ; and after him the Duke of Suff, bearing the Sceptre : Then the Erle of Oxenford, Great Cham- berlayn, in his Parliment Robes, having in his Hande the Staf of his Office : Then the Duke of Bedforde, bareheaded, in his Robes of Eſtate, bearing a riche Crown of Golde. Then followed the Queene, apparel-
led

led as is aforeſaid ; and next her, my Ladie Cecyll, which bare her Trayne ; and next her, the Ducheffe of Bedforde, and other Ducheffes and Counteſſes, apparelled in Mantells and Surcots of Scarlet furred and powdred ; the Ducheffes having on their Heades Coronalls of Golde richely garniſhed with Golde and pretious Stones ; and the Counteſſes on their Heades had Circletts of Golde in likewiſe garniſhed, as doth appere in the Booke of Picture therof made. But, more Pitie, there was ſo moche People inordinately preſſing to cut the Bayclothe that the Queene went upon, that certin Perſones, in the Preſſe, werẽ ſlayne ; and the Order of the Ladies following the Queene, were broken and diſtroubled.

AND the Queenes Grace thus comyng forth, when ſhe came to the Entrie of the Weſt Dore of the Church of Weſtminſter, there was ſaid by the

this Oriſon, Omnipotens Sempiternus Deus : And that done, ſhe proceeded through the Quere into the Pulpit, wherein was a Siege Royall dreſſed with Clothe of Golde and Quiſhions accordingly : And the Archebiſhop there being preſent, and reſted as apperteigneth to the Celebration of the Maſſe, received the Queene coming from her Royall Siege, with the Lordes bearing her Crown, Sceptre and Rodde, and the Biſhops ſuſteyning her, as is aforeſaid ; and the Steres before the High Awlter were honorably dreſſed, and arayed with Carpetts and Quiſhions of Eſtate ; wherupon the Queene lay proſtrate afore the Archbiſhop whiles he ſaid

saïd over her this Orison, Deus qui solus habes : And that done, she arose and kneled ; and my Ladie toke her Circle from her Head ; and the Archbushopp openid her Brest, and anoynted her two Tymes ; first, in the formeſt Part of her Head, and ſecondly in her Brest afore, ſaying theſe Wordes, In Nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Proficiat tibi hec Unctio ; with this Orison, Omnipotens ſempiternus Deus. And that done, the ſaïd Ladie cloſed her Brest ; and forthwith the ſaïd Archbushop bleſſed her Ring, ſaying this Orison, Creator ; and caſt Holie Water upon it ; and then put the ſame Ring upon her Fourthe Finger, ſaying theſe Wordes, Accipe Annulum : And then ſaïd Dominus vobiſcum, with this Collect, Deus cujus, &c. And then, after the ſaïd Archbushop bleſſed the Queens Crown, ſaying, Oremus, Deus tuorum. And that done, he ſat the Crown upon the Queenes Head, where under was a Coyſe put by my ſaïd Ladie for the Conſervation of the holie Unction, which is afterward to be deliverid to the ſaïd Archbushop, ſaying theſe Wordes, Officium meum : And then he deliverid unto the Queene a Sceptre in her Right Hande, and a Rodde in her Left Hande, ſaying this Orison, Oremus Domine. The Queene, thus crowned, was ledde by the abovesaid Buſshop up into the Siege of her Eſtate ; all the Ladies following her : And whiles the Offetorie was in playing at Organs, ſhe was led, crowned, from her Siege Royall by the two ſaïd Buſshops unto the High Aulter ; her Sceptre and Rodde of Golde borne before her,

her, as is aforefaid: And then the faid Archbifhop turned his Face to the Quere. ' .

AND, after this, the Queene, as before, was brought up agayn to her Siege Royall of Eftate, where ſhe fat ſtill till Agnus Dei was begone; and after *Per omnia ſecula ſeculorum*, the Archbifhop turned him to the Quere, bleſſing with this Orifon, *Omnipotens Deus chariſmatum*, &c. wherunto the Queene anſwearid, Amen. And in the Tyme of ſinging of Agnus Dei, Pax was brought to the Queene by the Biſhop of Worceſter, which brought the Booke; and when the Queene had kiſſed yt, ſhe deſcended, and came to the High Awlter, and had a Towell holden before her by two Biſhops; and there ſhe, lowly inclyning herſelf to the Grownde, ſaid her Confiteor, the Prelates ſaying *Mifereatur*, and the Archbifhop the Abſolution: And then the Queene, ſomwhat ariſing herſelf, received the bleſſed Sacrament.

AND theſe things reverently accompliſhed, the Queene retourned to her Siege Royall, and there abode till the Maſſe was ended: And the Maſſe done, her Grace, accompanied with Prelates and Nobles, deſcended from her Siege Royall of Eftate, and went to the High Awlter; where the faid Archbifhop, arayed in Pontificabilus, as he ſaid Maſſe, with all the Miniſters of his Awlter before him, went before the Awlter of the Shryne of St. Edward the King; and after him followed all other Prelates and Lordes: And the Queenes Grace coming before the ſaide Awlter of the Shryne, the faid Archebiſhop

T

ſhop

shop toke the Crowne of her Head, and set it upon the Awlter.

AND in the aforefaid Church, on the right Side, betwene the Pulpit and the High Awlter, was ordeynid a goodly Stage, coverid and well befene with Clothe of Arras, and well latifed, wherin was the Kings Grace, my Ladie his Mother, and a goodlie Sight of Ladies and Gentlewomen attending upon her; as my Ladie Margaret Pole, Daughter to the Duke of Clarence, and many other.

AND when the Divine Service was thus solempnely ended, and all done, the retourne of the Queene unto her Palace, with all her goodly and royall Company, was after the Maner as enfeweth.

FIRST, Esquiers, Knights, and than the Barons of the Eschequer, and Judges, Officers of Armes, Busshops and Chapleyns in their Copes, or Robes of Parliment, all on the right Side: And the Barons in their Robes, and the Erles in their Robes of Estate; saving the Great Chamberlayn, which was in his Parliment Robes; went all on the left Side: And after them went, nere the Present, the Dukes and Garter, and the Maior of London next before the Constable and Marshall. And when the Queene was come into the Hall, she went into the White Hall, and so to her Chamber. And in the meane Tyme, the high and mightie Prince, the Duke of Bedforde, in a Gowne of Cloth of Golde, richely furred, on a goodlie Courfour, richely trapped with a Trapper embrowdred with redd Roscs, a Border of Golde Smithes Worke in-
rampaished

rampasshed with red Dragons, a long white Rodd in his Hande, a riche Cheyne about his Neck ; and the Erle of Darbie, Lorde Standley ; and Constable of Englande also in a riche Gowne furred with Sables, and a riche Cheyne of Golde, manyfolde about his Neck ; also his Courfour richely trapped and enarmed ; that is to say, quarterly Golde ; the first Quarter a Lion of Gowles, having a Mans Head in a Becoket of Silver ; and in the seconde, a like Lion of Sables ; and his Trapper was riche, curiously wrought with the Nyelde ; for the Mans Visage in the Bicoket shewed very well favorid ; and he had his Staf of Office in his Hande. And the Erle of Nottingham, Viscount Barkeley, and Marshall of England, rodde also on a Courfour richely trapped in a Trapper of Clothe of Golde embrowdred, and his gilt Staf of his Office in his Hande ; which three great Estates rodde about the Hall ; and especially the Erle Marshall had great Payne, and his Servaunts with tipped Staves, to avoyde the People, for the Presse was so great : And after that the Queene was retourned and wasshed, the Archbushop of Canturbury said Grace. Dame Kateryn Grey and Mrs. Detton went unto the Table, where thei sat on either Side the Queens Feete all the Dyners Tyme. The Archbushop of Canturbury sat at the Tables Ende, on the Right Hande ; the Duches of Bedforde and my Ladie Cecil, the Queenes Sister, sat at the other Ende at the Left Hande : And the Countesse of Oxenforde and the Countesse of Rivers kneeled on either Side the Queene, and at certein Tymes helde a Kerchefe before her Grace.

And on high, in the Ende of the Hall, before the Wyndowe, there was made a Stage for the Trumpetts and Mynstrells ; which, when the first Courſe was ſet forward, began to blowe ; the Sergeaunt of Armes before them. The Comptroller and Treafurer, and then the iij Eſtates afore reherſed, on Horſeback ; and the Lorde Fitzwater, Sewer, in his Surcote, with Tabard Slevs, and a Hooſe about his Neck, and his Towell above all, ſewed the Meſſes as enſeweth, all borne by Knights.

First, a Warner before the Courſe.

Sheeldes of Brawne in Armour.

Firmurtie with Veniſon.

Bruet riche.

Hart powdred graunt Chare.

Feiſaunt intraind royall.

Swan with Chawdron.

Capons of high Greece.

Lampre in gallantyne.

Crane with Creetney.

Pike in Latymer Sawſe.

Herneſew with his Signe.

Carpe in Soyle.

Kyd reverſed.

Perche in Jolie Depertee.

Coomes of high Greece.

Motton royall richely garniſhed.

Valaunce baked.

Cuſtard royall.

Tarte

Tarte Poleyn.

Leife Damaske.

Fruter Cynapurs.

Fruter Formage.

A Solteltie, with Writing of Bales, which as yet
I have not.

AND, in like Fourme, as many Dishes, also coverid, were servid the Archbushop of Canturburie; saving thei were borne by Esquiers.

AT the Table on the right Side of the Hall, next to the Wall, began the Barons of the Five Portes; and beneth them, the Benchers of the Channцерie.

AND at the Table next the Wall, on the left Side the Hall, next the Cubborde, sat the Maior of London, and his Bretherne; and beneth them, other Marchaunts and Citizens.

AT the Table on the right Side the Hall, in the Middel, sat the Bushops, all on one Side; and on the other Side sat the Lordes Temporall; and beneth them, Judges, Barons of the Eschequer, Knightes, and great Numbre of noble People.

AND at the Table on the left Side the Hall, sat the Duchesses, Countesses, Baroneffes, Baronetts Wiefs, and Bachelers Wiefes, and other noble Gentlewomen, to the Numbre, nere Hande, of lxxx.

ALSO there was made a goodlie Stage out of a Wyndow, on the left Side the Hall, richely besene with Clothes of Arras, and well latifed, for the King, and the right
high.

high and mightie Princeſſe his Mother, privilie at the Pleaſure to ſee that noble Feaſt and Service.

AND at the Right Ende of the Table, there was ordeynid a Stage for Kings of Armes, Harawlds and Purſuyvaunts; which Kings of Armes ſtode crowned and behelde the noble Service, having divers Straungers with them.

AND when the Hall was honorably ſervid through, the Trumpetts blewe to the ſeconde Courſe, which was accompanied as the firſt Courſe.

A Warner before the Courſe.

Jolie Hippocras.

Mamenie, with Lozenges of Golde.

Pecock in Hakle.

Byttour.

Feiſaunt.

Brewes.

Egretts in Beautie.

Cocks.

Partrige.

Sturgen freſhe.

Plovers.

Rabbetts Sowkers.

Seyle in Senyn entierly ſervid.

Pichel Armes.

Red Shankes.

Snytes.

Quayles.

Larkes ingraled.

Grevys

Grevys de endouce.
 Veneson in Paſt Royall.
 Quynce baked.
 Marche Payne Royall.
 A colde Bake Meat florished.
 Leche Cyprus.
 Leche Rubie.
 Fruter Aunges.
 Fruter Moynteine.
 Caſtles of Jellie in Temple wyſely made.
 A Solteltie.

AND as the high Bourde was ſervid, the Kings Myn-
 ſtrels played a Song before the Queene, that Garter
 King of Armes, with other Kings of Armes, Harawlds
 and Purſuyvants, did their Obeyſaunce, and, at the Pre-
 ſens, in the Name of all the Officers, gave the Queene
 Thanckings, as followeth, ſaying, Right high, mightie,
 moſt noble and excellent Princeſſe, moſt Chriſtian
 Queene, and all our moſt dreadde Souveraign and Liege
 Ladie, we the Officers of Armes, and Servaunts to all
 Nobles, beſeche Almighty God to thanke Yow for the
 great and abundant Largeſſe which your Grace hath
 geven us in the Honor of your moſt rightuous Corona-
 cion, and to ſende your Grace to lyve in Honor and
 Vertue.

AND that done, ſhe was cryed, as enſeweth, in five
 Places of the Hall, by the ſaid Garter, Largeſſe three
 Tymes, De la trefhault, trefpuiffant, trefexcellent Prin-
 ceſſe.

ceſſe, la trefnoble Royne Dangleterre, et de Fraunce, et Dame de Irland, Largeſſe ; and at every ſeconde Crye, as enſeweth, Largeſſe, as afore, de la trefhault trefpuiffant, &c. That done, the Officers went to the Cubborde, to the Erle of Arundell, Great Butler, and dranke. Then played the Queenes Mynſtrells, and after them the Mynſtrells of other Eſtates.

THEN the Queene was ſervid with Frute and Wafers ; and then Sir John Turburvill, Knight Marshall, drewe the Surnape ; and then the Torchcs hanging in the Hall lighted ; and when the Queene was up, and had waſhed, and Grace ſaid, came in the Voide.

AND the Maior of London, Sir William Horne, ſervid the Queene of Ipocras after the Spices ; and toke the Cupp of Golde for his Fee, Cover and all. And then the Queene departed with Gods Bleſſing, and to the rejoyſing of many a trew Engliſhmans Hart.

AND on the Morow the King heard Maſſe in St. Stevens Chappell ; and the Queene, my Ladie the Kings Mother alſo, greatly and nobly accompanied with Ducheffes, Counteſſes, Viſcounteſſes, Baronneſſes, and other Ladies and Gentlewomen, to the Numbre of lxxx largely. And the Queene kept her Eſtate in the Parliment Chambrre ; and my Ladie the Kings Mother ſat on her Right Hande ; and my Ladie of Bedforde and my Ladie Cecyll ſat at the Bourds Ende on the Left Hande ; and at the Side Table, in the ſame Chambrre, ſat the Ducheffe of Suff, the Ducheffe of Norfolke, the Counteſſe of Oxenforde, the Counteſſe of Wilteſhire, the Counteſſe of
Rivers,

Rivers, the Countesse of Nottingham, my Ladie Margaret Pole, my Ladie Straunge, my Ladie Grey, my Ladie Laware, my Ladie Dudley, my Ladie Montyoye; and many other Ladies whose Names I have in Order; as Dame Kateryn Grey, Dame Kateryn Vaux, Dame Elifabeth Gilford, Dame Elifabeth Wingfelde, Dame Elifabeth Longenil: And at the other Side Table sat the Ladie Ferrys of Chartley, my Ladie Bray, and divers other Ladyes and Gentlewomen. And Gaynesforde drew the Surnape, and make the Queene the hole Estate; and my Ladie the Kings Mother had Half Estate and the Terse also. And after Dynner the Queene and the Ladies daunced. And on the Morow she removed to Greenwich for the great Businesse of the Perliment, or els the Feast had dured lenger.

Thes be the Names of the Estates, Lords, Ladies and Knightes, that were at the Coronacion of Queene Elifabeth, eldest Doughter of the full noble Memorie Edward the iijth.

The Archbushop of Canturburie, than Chauncellor of England.

The Archbushop of Yorke.

The Bushop of Wynchester.

The Bushop of London.

The Bushop of Norwich.

The Bushop of Chichestre.

The Bushop of Elye.

U

The

- The Bifshop of Rochefter.
- The Bifshop of St. Affe.
- The Bifshop of Hereforde.
- The Bifshop of Lincolne.
- The Bifshop of Worceftre.
- The Bifshop of Exceter.
- The Bifshop of St. Davys.
- The Bifshop of Sarefbury.
- The Bifshop of Landaf.

Lordes Temporall.

- The Duke of Bedforde.
- The Duke of Suff.
- The Erle of Arundell.
- The Erle of Oxenforde.
- The Erle of Northumberlaynde.
- The Erle of Shrewfburie.
- The Erle of Effex.
- The Erle of Wiltefhire.
- The Erle of Rivers.
- The Erle of Huntingdon.
- The Erle of Nottingham.
- The Erle of Darbie.
- The Erle of Devonfhire.
- The Erle of Ormonde.
- The Lorde Edmund of Suff.
- The Vifcount Wells.
- The Vifcount Lifle.

The

The Lorde Straunge.
 The Erle of Devonshires Sone and Heire.
 The Lorde Graye.
 The Lorde Abergevennyne.
 The Lorde Dudley.
 The Lorde Laware.
 The Lorde Audeley.
 The Lorde Fitzwater.
 The Lorde Powes.
 The Lorde Hastings.
 The Lorde Dynham, Treasauror.
 The Lorde Dawbeney.
 The Lorde Sturton.
 The Lorde Cobbham.
 The Lorde Beawchampe, of, &c.
 The Lorde Grey of Wilton.
 The Lorde Dacres of the North.
 Sir William Stanley, Lord Chamberlayn.
 The Lorde Fitzwarren.
 The Lorde Morley.
 The Lorde Beauchampe, of Seyamaunt.
 The Lorde Barnes.

The Names of the Ladies.

My Ladie the Kings Mother.
 The Duchesse of Bedforde.
 My Ladie Cecyl, the Queenes Sister.

The Duchesse of Suff.
 The Duchesse of Norfolk.
 The Countesse of Oxenforde.
 The Countesse of Wilteshire.
 The Countesse of Rivers.
 The Countesse of Nottingham.

The Names of the Baronesses.

The Ladie Straunge.
 The Ladie Grey.
 The Ladie Laware.
 The Ladie Dudley.
 The Ladie Hastings.
 The Ladie Ferrys.
 The Ladie Montjoye.

AND at that Tyme the Substaunce of all the Erles of the
 Realme were Wydowers or Bachelers; that is to say,

The Erle of Arundell, Wydower.
 The Erle of Northumberland, Wydower.
 The Erle of Westmurland, Wydower.
 The Erle of Essex, Bachelor.
 The Erle of Wilteshire, Bachelor.
 The Erle of Huntingdon, Wydower.
 The Erle of Ormonde, Wydower.
 The Erle Viscount Lisle, Wydower.

The

The Names of the Baronetts.

Sir John Cheynie.
Sir Thomas Abowrowgh.
Sir Richard Cunfall.
Sir Thomas Mountgomery.
Sir Gilbert Talbot.
Sir John Arundell, Brother to the Erle of Arundell.
Sir Edward Standley.
Sir William Stoner.
Sir Thomas Cookesey.
Sir John Fortescu.
Sir Edward Bedingfelde.
Sir James Blount.
Sir Richard Crofte.
Sir Richard De Labez.
Sir John Mortymer.
Sir Walter Harbert.
Sir James Tyrrel.
Sir Hugh Hastings.
Sir Thomas Malenerey.
Sir John Savage.
Sir William Evers.
Sir John Everingham.
Sir James Harington.
Sir John Grey, of Wilton.
Sir James Stranguish.
Sir Thomas Grèy.

Sir

Sir Raf Hastings.
Sir Edmund Mountford.
Sir John Cunstable, of Holdernes.
Sir John Melton.
Sir John Savage.

The Names of Knights Bachelers.

Sir Robert Willoughbie.
Sir Christopher Willoughbie.
Sir William Willoughbie.
Sir Henry Willoughbie.
Sir Rife ap Thomas.
Sir John Morgan.
Sir Davy Owen.
Sir Charles of Somersfet.
Sir Edward Poynings.
Sir John Clifforde.
Sir Walter Hungerforde.
Sir John Turburnell.
Sir Edward Aborowgh.
Sir Hugh Perfall.
Sir Richard Egecombe.
Sir Richard Clyfford.
Sir John Fogge.
Sir William Hart.
Sir Thomas Milborne.
Sir William Norris.
Sir John Risley.



Sir

Sir John Halwyn.
Sir Robert Poyntz.
Sir Roger Lukenor.
Sir Henry Heydon.
Sir Raynolde Bray.
Sir John Verney.
Sir James Audeley.
Sir George Nevell.
Sir Robert Clifforde.
Sir George Upton.
Sir Robert Broughton.
Sir John Pafton.
Sir Richard Pole.
Sir Richard Fitz Lowis.
Sir Gregory Lovell.
Sir John Longvill.
Sir Thomas Tyrell.
Sir Roger Bellingham.
Sir William Carewe.
Sir William Vampage.
Sir John Devenishe.
Sir John Sabcots.
Sir Thomas Lovell.
Sir Humfrey Savage.
Sir John Beron.
Sir Thomas Bourfer, of Ledys.
Sir John Bourfer.
Sir Thomas Bourfer, of Barneffe.
Sir Roger Demmoke.

Sir

Sir William Turwhit.
Sir Antony Brown.
Sir John Wingfelde.
Sir Gilbert Debinham.
Sir Richard Hawt.
Sir Thomas Grey.
Sir Nicolas Vaux.
Sir Henry Roos.
Sir Amyas Pawlett.
Sir William Redmyll.
Sir Thomas Blount.
Sir Robert Cheyney.
Sir James Parker.
Sir Edward Derell.
Sir Thomas
Sir Morrice Barkeley.
Sir John Digbie.
Sir Thomas
Sir John Wroughton.
Sir Thomas Lynne.
Sir Morrice Aborowgh.
Sir Richard Sackevile.
Sir Henry Ferrys.
Sir John Doon.
Sir William Sands.
Sir John Deneres.
Sir John Seyntlow.
Sir William Brandon.
Sir Thomas Cornwall.

Sir

Sir Roger Corbet.
Sir John Harley.
Sir William Knevet.
Sir Richard
Sir Henry Wentworth.
Sir William Say.
Sir Robert Middleton.
Sir John Nevell of Lynsich.
Sir Marmaduke Constable.
Sir William Malory.
Sir Robert Plomton.
Sir John Maningham.
Sir Oliver Maningham..
Sir Robert
Sir James Lawrence..
Sir Randolfe Pigot..
Sir Roger Cotton.
Sir Thomas Bowles.
Sir Alexander Baynam..
Sir Jervis of Clifton.
Sir Edmund Cornwall..
Sir Thomas Manington,
Sir William Gascoyn.
Sir Thomas Butler.
Sir Edward Barkeley..
Sir William Lucy.
Sir Thomas Hungerforde.
Sir Guido Wolfton.
Sir Thomas Pomerey.

Sir Roger Knyfton.
Sir John Norberye.
Sir Thomas Vaughan ap Roger.
Sir Davy William ap Morgan.
Sir James Ratcliff.
Sir Banf Shelton.
Sir Hugh Lutterell.
Sir Thomas Powlteney.
Sir Hugh Conwey.
Sir Nicholas Lisley.
Sir William Pyrton.
Sir James Lawrence.
Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam.
Sir Robert Waterton.
Sir Edmund Mountfort.
Sir William of Hylton.
Sir John Slyved.
Sir Bartholomew de Rinds.
Sir Robert Ratclif.
Sir Henry Bowlde.
Sir William Younge.
Sir William Houffe, Chief Judge.
Sir Thomas Bryan.
Sir William Hodye.
Sir Guye Farefaxe.
Sir Roger Townefende.
Sir Thomas Thwyts.
Sir William Horne, Maior of London.
Sir William Fitzwilliam, Recordour of London.

Sir

Sir Hugh Brice.
 Sir Edmund Shawe.
 Sir Nicholas Pildeston.
 Sir Henry Collet.
 Sir Thomas Brown.
 Sir William Capell.
 Sir Thomas Brown.
 Sir John Fenkell.
 Sir John Percyvall.
 Sir William Parker.
 Sir Richard Yorke.

Ladies.

Dame Gaston.
 Dame Kateryn Grey.
 Dame Kateryn Vaux.
 Dame Anne Wingfelde.
 Dame Johan Clyfford, Gilford..
 Dame Elizabeth Lovell.
 Dame Elizabeth Brandon.
 Dame Elizabeth Longefelde.
 Dame Margaret Cotton.
 Dame Blount.
 Dame Blount.
 Dame Clifford.
 Dame Lifley.

Gentlewomen.

Mrs. Fennys.
Mrs. Seynt John.
Mrs. Verney.
Mrs. Zowche.
Mrs. Denton.
Mrs. Gaynesforde.
Mrs. Cromez.
Mrs. Margary.
Mrs. Croft.
Mrs. Burton.
Mrs. Scrope.
Mrs. Ovedall.

THE King, our Sovereigne Lorde, the same Yere of his noble Reign, incontinently after the Parliment, removed from Westminster unto the Manor of Grenewich, where he kept his Christmas full honorably as ensleweth. First, on Christmas Evyn, our said Sovereign Lorde the King went to the Masse of the Vigill in a riche Gown of purple Velvet, furred with Sables, nobly accompanied with divers great Estates, as shall be shewed hereafter; and in likewise to Evensong, saving he had his Officers of Armes before him.

THE reverende Father in God, the Lorde Richard Fox, Busshop of Exceter and Lorde Privie Seale, did the Divine Service that Evensong; and on the Morow also
the

the King sat at Dynner on Chriftnas-Day in the great Chamber next the Gallery ; and the Queene, my Ladie the Kings Mother, with the Ladies, in the Queenes Chambre.

AND on New Yeres Day, the King, being in a riche Gown, dyned in his Chambre ; and gave to his Officers of Armes vj*l*. of his Largeffe ; wherfore he was cryed in his stile accustomed.

ALso, the Queene gave to the fame Officers xls. and she was cryed in her Stile.

ITEM, my Ladie the Kings Mother gave xxvj*s*. viij*d*. and she was cryed Largeffe iij Tymcs, Du hault puiffant et excellent Princeffe la Mer de Roy Sir Counteffe de Richemond et de Derby, Largeffe.

ITEM, the Duke of Bedforde gave xls. and he was cryed Largeffe, De hault et puiffant Prince, Frere et Oncle de Roy, Duc de Bedforde et Counte de Pembroke.

ITEM, my Ladie, his Wief, gave xiiij*s*. iiij*d*. and she was cryed Largeffe, De hault et puiffant Princeffe, Ducheffe de Bedforde et de Bokingham, Counteffe de Pembroke, Stafford, Herford, de Northampton, et Dame de Brecknoke.

ITEM, the reverend Father in God Richard Foxe, Bufshop of Exceter and L. Privie Seale, gave xx*s*.

ITEM, Largeffe de noble Princeffe la Seur de la Royne notre Souveraigne, Dame et Vifcounteffe de Wellys.

ITEM, the Erle of Arundell gave xx*s*. and he was cryed Largeffe, de noble et puiffant Seigneur le Counte Darundell et Seigneur de Matrevers.

ITEM,

ITEM, the Erle of Oxenforde gave xls. and he was cryed Largeffe, de noble et puiffant le Counte de Oxenforde, Marques de Divelyn, Vifcount de Bulbeck, et Sr. de Scalys, Graund Chamberlayn et Admyrall Dangleterre Largeffe xls.

ITEM, my Ladie his Wief gave xvjs. viij*d.* and ſhe was cryed Largeffe, De noble et puiffante Dame la Counteſſe Doxenforde, Marqueſſe de Develyn, Viſcounteſſe de Bulbec, et Dame de Scalys.

ITEM, the Erle of Darbie gave xxxs. and he was cryed Largeffe, de trefnoble et puiffant Seigneur le Beaupere de Roy notre Seigneur Counte de Derby, Seigneur de Standley et de Man, Conſtable Dangleterre Largeffe.

ITEM, my Lord Wells gave, for him and his Wief, xxvjs. viii*d.* and he was cryed Largeffe, de noble et puiffant Seigneur Uncle de Roy notre Seigneur le Viſcount de Wellys Largeffe.

ITEM, Sir William Standley, the Kings Chamberlayn, gave xxs. and he was cryed Largeffe, de noble Seigneur le Chamberlayn de notre Seigneur le Roy Largeffe.

ITEM, the Erle of Ormonde gave xxs. and he was cryed Largeffe, de noble et puiffant Seigneur le Counte Dormond, Seigneur de Rocheford, Chamberlayn de la Royne notre Soveraigne Dame Largeffe.

ITEM, the Lorde Straunge gave xxs.

ITEM, the Treafauror gave vjs. viij*d.* and the Comp troller a Crown; wherfore thei were cryed Largeffe, de nobles Officiers le Treaforer et le Comptroller de trefnoble Oſtell de Roy notre Seigneur Largeffe.

ITEM,

ITEM, the Secretarie gave vis. viij*l*. and he was not cryed, for it is not the Custome to crye any Man of the Church, nor no lower Degre than an Erle or a Viscount, without it be the Steward or the Chamberlayn : And all other Barons, Baronetts, Knights and Esquiers, with their Wifes, were wont to be cryed in generall ; and that was left this Yere, because there was none, saving my Lorde Straunge, that gave any Largeesse.

THIS Christmas there was many Lords mo in the Court, some coming, and some going, which gave no Rewards to the Officers of Armes, whose Names shall be shewed in the great Numbre of the xijth Daye ; and on Newe Yeres Day at Night ther was a goodlie disguising ; and also this Christmas were many and divers Playes.

ON the Twelſe Evyn the King went to the Evensong in his and Surcot over it with Tabarde Sleves ; and his Cappe of Estate on his Head, with the Hooſe about his Sholders, in Doctor Wiſe ; and that Night there was no Lorde in Robes ſaving the King. That Feaſt Lord John Moreton, Archbiſhop of Canturburie, did the Divine Service. And on the Morow, at Mattens Tyme, all other Estates and Barons had their Surcots on with their Hooſes : And in the Proceſſion Tyme thei were all in their Robes of Estate ; and the King and the Quene were crowned ; and my Ladie the Kings Mother had on a riche Coronell. The Duke of Bedforde bare the Cappe of Estate next before the King ; and the Erle of Oxenforde, Great Chamberlayn of England, bare the Kings Trayne. The Erle of Darbie
and

and the Erle of Nottingham went next before the Cap of Estate, which were on the Right Hande, a litle before the Sweard : And next before the Constable, Garter King of Armes ; and on his Left Hande, the Kings Secretarie, and the Treasorer of England before them : And before him, the Treasorer and Comptroller of the Kings Howse : Before them, all other Officers of Armes, Harawlds and Purfuyvaunts ; and before them, Carvers and Cupberers in their Robes : And the Gentlemen Ushers gave their Attendaunce on the Chamberlayn, or should have done. The Duke of Suff followed next unto the King ; and the Lord Dawbeney accompanied the Embassadour of Fraunce, and the Busshop of Exceter accompanied the Protonotarie of Sandvile, and all other Erles and Viscountes followed them. And then the Queene, crowned, and my Ladie the Kings Mother, in like Mantell and Surcote as the Queene, with a Coronell on her Head, went aside Half the Half Lenght of her Trayne ; and Fowler bare over his Right Arme, cast over his Shukder, the Trayne of my Ladie the Kings Mother : And then followed the Countesse of Oxenforde and the Countesse of Rivers with riche Circuletts on their Heades : And so all other Ladies and Gentlewomen followed them ; and the Barons, Baronetts and Gentlewomen followed them. And when the High Masse was done, the King went to his Chambre, and from thence to the Hall, and there kept his Estate as ensleweth, crowned with a riche Crown of Golde set with Perle and pretious Stones, and under marveilous riche Clothe of Estate, and the Archebusshop
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of Canturburye on his Right Hande; and the Queene, also crowned, under a Clothe of Estate hanging somewhat lower than the Kings, on his Left Hande; and my Ladie the Kings Mother, with a riche Coronell on her Heade, on her Left Hande, with all foure Estates, were servid coverid: And the Erle of Oxenforde, Great Chamberlayn of England, waited on the Kings Crown: And the Erle of Ormond, the Queenes Chamberlayn, kneled betwene the Queene and my Ladie the Kings Mother, waiting on the Queenes Crown. Sir David Owen was Carver that Daye; Sir Charles Somersfet, Cupberer; and thei were in their Robes: Sir William Vampage, Sewer; which was in no Robes, but in a Gown of Ruffet Damaske. Sir John Fortescu waited on the Cupbourde, in a Gown of crymsen Velvet, with a riche Color about his Neck. And after the seconde Course, when the Mynstrells had played, the Officers of Armes descended from their Stage, and Garter gave the King Thanckings for his Largeffe; and besought the Kings Highnes to owe Thankings to the Queene for her Largeffe: And that done, the Largeffe both of the King and of the Queene was cryed; and Edward Beauchampe, one of the Marshalls, drewe the Surnape, making the King and the Queene bothe Hole Estates; and to my Ladie the Kings Mother, Half Estate; and the same to the Archebushop of Canturburie.

AT the Table, in the Middle of the Hawll, sat the Deane, and all those of the Kings Chappell, who incontinently, after the Kings first Course, sang a Carrolde.

THE Duke of Bedforde began the Table on the Right Side of the Hall; and next unto him sat my Lorde Dawbeney and an Embassadour of the French King; and next unto him the Duke of Suff, and then the Protonotarie of Sandvil; also an Embassadour of the French King, the Erle of Arundell; and against him sat the Erle of Darbie, and then the Erle of Nottingham; and against him sat the Erle of Huntingdon, the Viscount Wells and the Viscount Lisle, with all other Barons and Knights ensewing in Order at that Table to the Ende therof.

AND at the Table on the Left Side the Hawll, began my Ladie Cecyll, the Queenes Sister; and next unto her, the Countesse of Oxenforde, the Countesse of Rivers, the Ladie Straunge, and so forth; all that Table with Ladies and Gentlewomen all on one Side.

MEMORANDUM, that, in the thirde Yere of the Kings Reign, he solempnised the Feast of Eastur at Wyndesour: And the Queene, and my Ladie the Kings Mother, accompanied with the Erle of Darbie, the Erle of Essex, the Lorde Edmund of Suff, the Lorde Nevell, the Lorde Morley, the Lorde Latymer, the Lorde Barnes, and gave his Largesse to his Officers of Armes: And the Reverende Father in God the Bishhop of Exceter did the Divine Service, and as towching his Mawndie, and other Almes, as of olde Tyme accustomed. And after, in the same Week, the King went to Hampton to see the vij Gallies that were there at ones; And there the King feasted the Patrones and the Capteines; and thei presented

sent his Grace with sweete Wynes, Sugers, Spices, and many other goodlie Things.

ITEM, his Grace kept the Divine Service in the Day of St. Georg, in his own Chappell above in the Castle, because he had deferrid the Feast till the Sonday than next following. At the first Evensong on St. Georgs Evyn, the King, nor none other Lorde of the Garter there being present, ware no Gown of the Liverie, but other Gownes of Silke under their Mantells. And there was, on the Right Side of the King, the Erle of Oxenforde, the Lorde Dawbeney; and, on the Left Side, the Erle of Darbie and the Lorde Dinham. And thus the King kept the Quere; and on Morow was at Mattens; and the Queene, and my Ladie the Kings Mother, were in Gownes of the Garter of the same as the King and the Lordes ware; and at Te Deum: censid next after the King and before the Knightes; but none kissed the Gospell, nor the Pax, save the King and the Queene. The Erle of Oxenforde bare the Trayne of the Kings Mantell that Season. The King, the Queene, and my Ladie the Kings Mother, went a Proceffion about the Cloystre; and the King both dyned and supped in his own Corner Chambre glased; and the aforesaid foure Lordes sat at his Table. And on the Morow, the King and the Lordes heard their Masse of Requiem in his own Chappell, and offerid; and so did the Queene and my Ladie the Kings Mother. On the Sonday next following, the King kept a noble and a great Feast at Wyndesour, in Maner and Fourme as ensleweth.

FIRST, on the Even there was assembled a great Numbre of Estates of this Realme, and in especial of the Kings Counsell; as, the Archbushop of Canturburie, the Archbushop of Yorke, the Bushop of Lincolne, the Bushop of Exceter, the Chief Justice of the Kings Benche; for at that Season arrived many Embassadours of divers Countreis; as of the King of Romans Sonne; the Duke also from the King of Scotts, and from the Duke of Britaigne; for which great Matters the King differrid the Chaptre unto Afternone, and commaunded the Lord Dinham and Sir Thomas Aborowgh to enstall, in his Name, the Erle of Shrewsburie, and the reverende Father in God the Bushop of Winchester, Prelate of the Ordre, present at his Charge; and also the Lorde Wodvill. And this was at a solempne Masse of our Ladie song by them of the Colledg: Wherefore the said Erle gave to the Singers of the Quere a great Rewarde. And at Afternone, the King, accompanied with his Bretherne of the Garter, in their Mantells, and in the Gownes of their Liverie of the last Yere, rode from the Quadrant on Hackneys to the Colledg, and went to their Chaptre, and helde their Chaptre a great Tracte of Tyme; and from thence went to Evensong: The Queene and my Ladie the Kings Mother being in like Gownes of that Liverie, riding in a riche Chaireot coverid with riche Clothe of Golde; vj Coursours in the same Chairiot garnesht with the same Clothe of Golde; Also xxj Ladies, cledde all in crynssen Velvet, and riding upon white Palfreys; their Sadles of Clothe of Golde, the Harneys of Golde smithe

smith the Worke, with white Roses Demy Trappure wife. Item, Sir Roger Cotton, Master of the Queenes Horse, riding upon a Courser trapped with Goldefsmithes Worke, leding the Queenes Horse of Estate in his Hande, with a Saddle of Clothe of Golde, and therupon iij Crownes of Silver gilt, with Fimbres of the same Clothe of Golde hanging unto the Knees of the Horse, harneshid in Goldefsmithes Worke Demy Trappure wife. And at that Evenson the King and the Knightes of the Garter were censured, and neither the Queene nor my Ladie the Queenes Mother. That Day the King fasted; and therefore the Voide was incontinent after he came into the Great Chamber: And after the Knights supped all upon one Side, and sat after their Estates. On the Morrow, all the Knightes of the Garter resemblid in the Liverie of the New Yere; that is to saye, of white Clothe with Garters; all on Horseback with riche Horse Harnes: And the Kings Courser trapped with a Trappure of St. Georg of white Clothe of Golde: And the Lord Barnes bare the Kings Swearde; his Courser trapped with a riche Trappure of Sainte Edwardes Armes. And thus in Ordre, and as nere after their Stalles as they might, rode down to the Chappell, and so streight to the Chaptre, and then to Mattens. The Quene, and my Ladie the Kings Mother, in like Estate as before, came to Mattens, and bode the Masse; but they had neither censuring nor Pax; nor the offerid not: And also they came to the seconde Evensong. And when Mattens was done, the Erles and the Lordes went the next Waye

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to the Deanes Place to Breckfast; and from thence to the Chaptre again; and after to Proceffion, and fo to High Maffe, and than to Dynner: And the King kept his Eftate in the Hall in Maner as enfewith.

THE Day of the Feaft the King kept his Eftate in the Hall, the Bifhop of Wynchefter on his Right Hande; and that Day none other Eftate fat at the Bowrde.

ITEM, there were in the Hawll three Tables. At the Table on the Right Hande fat all the Knights of the Garter that were prefent, all upon on Side and after their Eftates. That is to fay, firft, the Duke of Suff, the Erle of Arundell, the Erle of Oxenforde, the Erle of Darbie, the Erle of Shrewfburye; the Lorde Dinham, the Lorde Woodvill, the Lorde Dawbeney, and Sir Thomas Aborowgh: And a litle beneth them fat, on bothe Sids the Table, the Deane, the Chanons, and the Poore Knightes of the Colledg in their Mantells; and benethe them, the Refidewe of the Queere.

ITEM, at the Bourde in the Middle of the Hall, fat the Lorde Bothewell, Embaffadour of the King of Scotts, and the Lorde Edmund of Suff, the Lorde Grey, the Lorde Morley, the Lorde Latymer, the Lorde de Laware, and the Lord Barnes: And a litle beneth them fat the Kings Chappell.

ITEM, at the Table on the Left Side of the Hall fat the Prefident of Kuffemborough, with other Embaffadours of the King of Romans and his Sonnes, the yonge Duke alfo. Over againft them fat the Lorde Malpertens, Embaffadour of the Duke of Britaigne; and the Lord Houffe
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of the Kings Benche. And all that Side was furnished with Knightes, Esquiers and Officers which had given their Attendaunce at the High Masse: And that Day the Hawll was mervellously orderid and servid: Knightes of the Garter servid the King of Water; Sir Davyd Owen, kervid; Sir Charles of Somersset was Cupberer; Sir William Vampage, Sewer; and Edward Beauchampe, Marshall of the Hall, drewe the Surnape; and also incontinent, afore the King had wasshed, the Knights of the Garter served the King with Voide; and other Gentlemen served the Prelate: And then were servid Knightes of the Garter. And from thence the King and the Lordes went to the Kings Chambre; and after a Tracte of Tyme toke their Horse and rode to the Colledg; and after them, the Queene and my Ladie the Kings Mother, with Ladies and Gentlewomen richely besene, as is afore reherfed. And the King and his Bretherne of the Garter entred the Chaptre Howse, and with them the Prelate of the Order; the Deane, and Mr. Olyver King, then Register, and Garter King of Armes, and no more; and the Blacke Rodde kept the Dore without forth. And when the King, with the other of the Order, had holde there Chaptre, thei went unto Evensong; and after Evensong rode up againe; and the Queene and my Ladie the Kings Mother followed as before; and then the King supped in his Great Chambre; the Prelate at his Bourde, and the Remenaunt at a Side Table in the Presence. After Supper was had the iijde Voide, brought in by Knightes and other the Kings Servaunts, and deliverid

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to Knightes of the Garter : And then the King went to his Chambre. And all this Feaft was accomplished by Day Light, the Ordinaunces were fo well kept. And on the Morowe, being Monday, the King and the Knights toke above in the Quadrant their Hackneys, fome in Gownes of black Clothe, and fome in Velvet, and fo rode to the Colledg Dore, where thei did on their Mantells, and fo procedid to the Chaptre and, after that, the Maffe of Requiem. And before the offering of Money, the Duke of Suff and the Erle of Arundell offerid the Sward of the Lorde William, late Erle of Arundell ; the Erle of Oxenforde and the Erle of Darbie, his Helme and Crest : The Erle of Shrewsbury and the Lorde Dinham, the Swearde of the Lorde Dudley ; the Lorde Dawbeney and the Lorde Woodvill, his Helme and Crest : Which Sweardes and Helmes were delivered to the aforesaid Lordes by Garter King of Armes : And then the King offerid, and after him, every Knight after his Estate. And when Maffe was done, and De Profundis said, the Feaft was accomplished.

Englande

*Englande now rejoyse, for joyous may thow be
To se thi King so flourishing in high Dignitie.*

O most noble King, thi Fame doth springe and spredde,
Henrie the vijth, our Souveraign, in eche Region :
All England hath Cawse to love thi Grace, and dredd,
Seing Embassadours, to seeke for Protection,
For Ayde, Helpe and Succour, which lyeth in thine
Eleccion.

England now rejoyse, &c.

This Realme stode a Season in great Joperdie
Whan that noble Prince Edward, deceased King,
Which in his Daies gate Honour full nobly.
After his Decease nigh Hande all was marred
Eche Region this Land despised, Mischief when thei
heard.

Wherfore now rejoyse, &c.

Fraunce, Spayne, Scotland, Britaigne, Flaunders also,
Three of them present keping thi noble Feast
Of St. Georg in Wyndesour, Ambassadours coming mo ;
Iche of them in Honour, bothe the more and the lesse,
Seking thi Grace to have thi noble Behest.
Wherfore now rejoyse, &c.

Z

O Knight

O Knight the Order clothed with Robes in Garter ;
 The Queeries Grace and thi Mother clothed in the fame ;
 The noblest of thi Realme, rich Aray, after ;
 Lordes, Knightes and Ladies, unto thy great Fame :
 Now shall all Embassadours know thy noble Name.
 By thi Feast Royall. Now joyous may thou be, &c.

Here this Day St. Georg, Patrone of this Place,
 Honoured with the Garter Chief of Chivalrie ;
 Chapleyns singing; the Procession keping the fame,
 With Archbushops and Bushops beserie nobly ;
 Much People present to se the King Henrie.
 Wherefore now, St. Georg, we pray to thee
 To keepe our Souveraign in his high Dignitie.



F I N I S.

